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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RY.

N. Yemen message to King

JEDDAH, Nov. 10 (SPA) — A North Yemeni minister arrived here Saturday with a message from President Ali Abdullah Saleh to King Khaled. Minister of Development and Chairman of the Central Planning Agency Ali Lutfi Al-Thour was received at the airport by a representative of Royal Protocol.

It has meanwhile been reported from Sanaa that the Kingdom has offered 40 scholarships to North Yemenis in aviation studies. The places, in radar and electronic maintenance, will be open at King Abdul Aziz University in Jeddah and the University of Petroleum and Minerals in Dhahran.

Abdullah in Jordan

AMMAN, Nov. 10 (SPA) — Jordan's Crown Prince Hassan received Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah upon arrival here Saturday.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran, head of the Jordanian Royal Court Sheriff Abdul Hamid Shara, the Saudi Ambassador Sheikh Ibrahim Sultan and senior officials also greeted Prince Abdullah at the start of an official visit to Jordan.

The visit was at the invitation of King Hussein who performed Pilgrimage to Mecca two weeks ago.

Prince Abdullah is accompanied by Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al-Tuwaijri, assistant deputy commander of the National Guard, and other senior officers and officials. Before his departure the prince was seen off at Jeddah airport by Deputy Commander of the National Guard Prince Badr, Jeddah District Commissioner Sheikh Abdul Rahman Al-Sudairi, Commander of the Western Province Gen. Mansour Shuaibi, Charge d'Affaires Adnan Al-Zubda and other leading civilian and military personalities.

The prince will leave Amman for Morocco for a similar visit at the invitation of King Hassan II.

Hussein addresses armed forces

Meanwhile King Hussein said Saturday he was making a big effort to ensure Jordan's armed forces had up-to-date weapons. The king was addressing army graduates, including officers from Syria, Qatar and Mauritania.

He said: "We have pledged ourselves to providing our army with all that we can within the limits of our national economy."

Assad, Butros hold meeting

DAMASCUS, Nov. 10 (Agencies) — Lebanon's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Fuad Butros met Syrian President Hafez Assad Saturday to discuss the latest developments in the Lebanese situation.

After his arrival from Beirut, Butros also had talks with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam to discuss coordination between Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinians prior to the Arab summit conference in Tunis later this month, Syrian officials said.

In Beirut meanwhile a Lebanese security officer was killed Saturday in a clash with armed elements of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, security sources said.

The reason for the clash which took place at the west Beirut Corniche Al Mazraa was still unknown.



MEETS: King Khaled Saturday receives former Lebanese Prime Minister Saeb Salam.

Khaled to open Yanbu Port

JEDDAH, Nov. 10 (SPA) — King Khaled will unveil a plaque at Yanbu Port Saturday, now the Red Sea's second largest. The port cost SR1.15 billion to build. It can handle 7,400 tons of cargo a day for Yanbu's development projects, Medina Governorate, Qassim and the Northern Region.

The Saudi Ports Authority said that the port has been provided with equipment, standardized according to government policy, that includes cranes that can handle 20 tons, forklift trucks and motorized

barges. There were now 2,035 workers in the port, most of whom were Saudi Arabians. An official stressed that the new facilities will promote economic activity in the area, and directly improve the welfare of the inhabitants by reducing the cost of goods, in accordance with the instructions of King Khaled and his government.

He added that significant progress had been made by the Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu in carrying out its task of laying the infrastructure for the new industrial town's development.

Finnish minister arrives

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Nov. 10 — Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen arrived here Saturday night to begin a three-day official visit and to further cement the relations between the Kingdom and the neutral Scandinavian country.

During the visit, the first by a Finnish foreign minister to the Kingdom, he will meet Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal.

Oil and Petroleum Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani visited Helsinki in June before the OPEC conference in Geneva. In July Finland secured a government to government agreement with the Kingdom for the supply of 40,000 barrels a day of crude oil which represents about 20% of Finland's demand.

In the last five years, Finnish exports to Saudi Arabia rose over eight times from SR24 million in 1974 to reach SR212 million in 1978. They already reached SR182 million in the first seven months of this year.

These figures exclude up to SR100 million a year's worth of 'invisible' exports of technical know-how and services.

Finnish imports from the Kingdom — largely oil last year were worth at SR400 million.

No specific deals or agreements are expected to emerge from Vayrynen's visit, but it is expected to further promote the two countries' relationship, which has steadily developed since diplomatic relations were established in the early 1970s.

Accompanying the 33-year-old foreign minister will be the Finnish ambassador here, Kai Helenius, and other embassy officials.

His delegation also includes the head of the Foreign Ministry's economics department, the president of the Confederation of Finnish Industries, a senior vice president of Finland's national oil company (Neste), and representatives from the Baltic state's construction, metal and engineering industries.

Nearly half of Finland's exports to the Kingdom come from its major resource, wood, in the form of paper, furniture, and timber. But the country has been very active housing in construction and water consultancy as well as specialized engineering and geological skills.



Paavo Vayrynen

One future hope lies in the country's agricultural expertise which is at work in other parts of the Middle East.

The neutral country is an active participant in the United Nations, politically a strong supporter of the Third World group and their call for a new international economic order, and militarily in the Middle East, where the head of the peace-keeping U.N. forces is a Finn.

Helsinki is the home of international détente as it provided the site for the 1975 conference on European Cooperation and Security.

Finnish policy on the Middle East has long pointed to the Palestinian problem as the crux of the conflict.

Observers have noted the similarity between the two foreign ministers. Both are young and influential in their respective governments.

Vayrynen has been his country's foreign minister since 1977, before which he held both the education and labor portfolios at different times. He has often been tipped a likely future president of Finland, though his age will probably prevent him from immediately replacing the liberal democratic country's current longstanding president Urho Kekkonen.

Khomeini in seclusion

Diplomats meet hostages

TEHRAN, Nov. 10 (Agencies) — Four foreign diplomats who were allowed to see the more than 60 Americans being held hostage at the U.S. embassy here said Saturday that the captives appeared to be in good health.

But that was about the only positive sign concerning the fate of the hostages Saturday in spite of intense world-wide diplomatic efforts to secure their freedom.

Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini went into seclusion until at least Monday, apparently dashing hopes for face-to-face talks and a resolution of the year-old crisis.

At the United Nations, the Security Council agreed unanimously late Friday to appeal to the Iranian authorities for the release of the hostages.

Security Council President Sergio Palacios de Vizzio of Bolivia, speaking on behalf of the 15-member body, said "I must emphasize that the principle of inviolability of diplomatic personnel and establishments be respected in all cases in accordance with internationally accepted norms."

"Therefore I urge in the strongest terms that the diplomatic personnel being held in Iran be released without delay and provided protection," he said.

There was no response to the Security Council statement from Tehran nor from the Iranian mission at the U.N.

Saturday, the Palestine Liberation Organization said it was hopeful that a few of the hostages could be released while its negotiations with Iranian authorities continue.

But the government of Libya said the PLO had more pressing jobs than to mediate for the release of the 60 Americans and estimated 40 others being held in the compound in central Tehran.

"It is not their job to act as mediator in matters concerning Americans who are the principal financiers and supporters of Zionist forces which have usurped Arab Palestine and who represent the biggest enemy for the Arab nation's just struggle," the official Libyan news agency Jana said Saturday.

However, other PLO supporters have lauded the organization's efforts in Tehran, saying that if they were successful they would create a great deal of pressure on the U.S. to recognize and negotiate with the group.

In Washington there was no sign of an imminent breakthrough Saturday on the question of the hostages, and at the same time the U.S. government was sticking to its position that it would not send the ailing deposed Shah back to Iran for trial.

Students who seized the embassy last Sunday have been demanding the extradition of the Shah and the severing of all relations between the U.S. and Iran.

Saturday they warned that if he dies while under treatment for cancer at a New York hospital or is killed by the U.S., his death would produce a lasting anti-American reaction in Iran.

But they did not say what effect such an occurrence would have on the hostages.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said late Friday he was unable to offer "some new hope about a speedy release" of the hostages.

And the White House issued a statement that "the president expects every American to refrain from any action that might increase the danger."

President Jimmy Carter met briefly with 20 relatives of the hostages Friday, but made no statement to reporters afterwards.

The relatives left the State Department meeting quietly. One woman said, "We just urge everybody to pray."

But that was not the only reaction in the U.S. to the drama in Tehran. Longshoremen refused to load ships for Iran, Iranian airlines had to land in Canada because U.S. airport workers refused to refuel them, and there were reports of scuffles between Americans and Iranian students in the U.S. demonstrating in support of the takeover.

Three anti-Iranian protesters were arrested in Washington Friday, and other anti-Iranian protesters chanted "Iranians Go Home" during the marches by supporters of the occupation.

In Tehran, the ambassadors of Sweden, Algeria, France and Syria said they had been asked by the students occupying the embassy to visit the hostages to dispel reports that they were receiving poor treatment.

Swedish Ambassador Kaj Sundberg said the visit was "useful and encouraging" and that all the hostages were in good health.

Meanwhile, another group of diplomats called on Iran's acting foreign minister Saturday to demand an end to the embassy standoff.

Sources in Tehran said ambassadors from European Common Market countries called on the minister, Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr, to protest the embassy seizure and demand a return to normal international law.

There was no response to the diplomats' message, but Bani-Sadr in a later statement carried on Tehran Radio said he supported the demands of the students occupying the embassy.

His statement likened the ex-Shah to World War II criminals tried at Nuremberg and said, "we want the agent of 37 years of crime and corruption to be handed over to us to be tried."

Bani-Sadr was named acting foreign minister Friday night replacing Ibrahim Yazdi, who resigned along with the rest of Iran's

civilian government last Wednesday.

In Istanbul, a spokesman for the PLO said a three-man delegation sent to Iran by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat was hopeful that some of the hostages would be released soon.

The spokesman said PLO representatives in Turkey were informing former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, head of the stalled official U.S. peace mission, of any developments in the negotiations.

The PLO said it was continuing to discuss the situation with Iranian authorities, and that Arafat had been in touch with Khomeini about the embassy question.

The U.S. mission, headed by Clark and Senate aid William Miller, has been in Turkey since Wednesday, when Khomeini sent word he would not meet with it and instructed all other Iranians not to have any dealings with the group.

Tehran radio reported without elaboration the statement by Khomeini that he would not

meet anyone on Saturday or Sunday.

But observers said it meant discussion of the fate of the hostages was postponed until Monday.

Also there were reports here that 33 of more than 60 Americans inside the embassy had signed a petition calling on the U.S. government to "release the Shah."

Swedish Ambassador Sundberg reportedly received a copy of the petition when he visited the hostages, and copies were also distributed to reporters outside the compound.

It was not clear from the stilted language of the petition whether those signing were bargaining the extradition of the Shah or whether they just wanted him to leave the U.S.

Nor was it clear whether the idea of petition was instigated by the Iranian students.

"We request from our nation to release Shah of Iran. In this way, we will be free," the petition said.



FAMILIES OF HOSTAGES: President Jimmy Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance (right) meet Friday at the State Department with families of Americans held hostage in Iran. The State Department issued a statement after the meeting that "no new hope" was given that the captives would be released soon. The identifications of the families in the photo were released by the State Department.



YOUNG REVOLUTIONARY: A young boy holding a large portrait of Ayatollah Khomeini gives 'V' sign during continued demonstrations outside the embassy of the United States in Tehran Friday.



CHANTING IRANIANS: A pro-Iranian demonstrator is arrested by police as pro-Iranian women demonstrators chant (right) in Beverly Hills Friday. Despite the ban against the protest, Iranians demonstrated in support of fellow countrymen who held some 60 American hostages at the U.S. embassy in Tehran.

Nottingham Forest suffers shock defeat

LONDON, Nov. 10 (R) — European soccer champions Nottingham Forest suffered a shock 4-1 English league first division defeat at Southampton Saturday.

Two goals by Phil Boyer and one apiece by Dave Watson and Mike Channon damaged the European Cup holders' chances of their second domestic title in three years.

Facetting Manchester United were beaten 2-0 at neighboring Manchester City yet stayed top, but League champions Liverpool

and Crystal Palace closed the gap with satisfying wins.

Liverpool replaced Nottingham Forest in second place with an emphatic 4-1 success over bottom-placed Brighton and Crystal Palace defeated fellow Londoners and European Cup winners' cup quarter finalists Arsenal 1-0.

Nottingham Forest showed little of the fire with eliminated Romanian side Argeshtesti in Wednesday's European Cup second round clash and have now

gone seven away league games without a win.

Results

English Division Two

Birmingham City	1	Cambridge United	0
Fulham	1	West Ham United	2
Leicester City	1	Burnley	1
Lincoln City	1	Queens Park Rangers	1
Newcastle United	1	Cardiff City	0
Notts County	2	Preston North End	1
Orient	3	Chelsea	7
Shrewsbury Town	1	Watford	0
Swansea City	3	Sunderland	1
Wrexham	1	Bristol Rovers	2

Scottish Premier Division

Aberdeen	1	Morton	2
Dundee	0	Celtic	1
United Thoburnian	1	Kilmarnock	1
Peterhead	2	Dundee	3
Thistle	2	Rangers	1
St. Mirren	2	Rangers	1

Scottish Division One

Arbroath	1	Airdrieonians	0
Berwick Rangers	2	Motherwell	2
Clyde	1	Dumfries Athletic	1

Cyclebank Hamilton Academicals 0 0

Rath Rovers 2 2

Stirling Albion 2 2

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Largest number ever

million made Pilgrimage

DAH, Nov. 10 — Saudi this year witnessed the Pilgrimage in history.

Jeddah reported Saturday 61,520 pilgrims arrived at four corners of the globe 2,217,169 Saudis and foreigners in the Kingdom for al.

figure compares with of fewer than 9,000 pilgrims from abroad. Ministry of Interior statistics that most of the pilgrims came by air, 513,695 as against 505,809 last

1 pilgrims came second, 12,177 against 255,637 last

tal of 66,648 came by ship, 68,791 last year.

ah airport handled the number of pilgrims, 8 against 485,379 last year.

came Medina airport with pilgrims, followed by Yanbu with 10,691, then

638. ah port was again the with 54,583 pilgrims, fol-

by Yanbu with 10,691, then bar with 1,375.

aa, for the first time in its saw the most land pil-

with 105,112 passing h, against 1,810 only last

it was followed by Halat ar with 104,873, and

it with 29,459. re the morning of the first the Pilgrimage there were

cars in Arafat. tal of 107,166 cars moved

on the Holy Places on the od, second days of the Pil-

pe: There were 3,277 in on the second day, bringing

dial number of cars to 30, against 139,001 last

In Beirut, the head of the Lebanese Pilgrimage delegation, Adnan Al-Hakim, expressed his admiration for the progress and development in the Holy Places. He praised the Saudi Arabian government's services to pilgrims that made this year's Pilgrimage easy and comfortable.

Adnan, who arrived in Beirut Friday from Saudi Arabia expressed his admiration of King Khaled's and Crown Prince Fahd's efforts for the guests of God.

King Khaled told the Lebanese Pilgrimage delegation that he wished to see Lebanon preserve

its unity and live in security and peace.

In other religious news, it was reported Saturday that the Ministry of Pilgrimage and Endowments has decided to build mosques at a cost of SR350 million for construction and SR100 million for expropriating land.

An unidentified official told *Al-Riyadh* that work has started. Compensation has been paid to people whose land was expropriated.

He added that the ministry has received 15,000 applications for building mosques across the country. So far it has built 130 mosques.

Ministry abandons plans for big pilgrim complexes

JEDDAH, Nov. 10 — The Ministry of Public Works and Housing has turned down a proposal for the construction of huge buildings to accommodate pilgrims which proved not to be feasible.

Prince Miteb, the minister, said Friday in a televised interview that the study had been ordered by King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd.

It was found that the complexes would cost huge amounts of money in construction and year round maintenance to be used only for a few days each year.

Sultan back from Europe

JEDDAH, Nov. 10 (SPA) — Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan returned here Saturday from a private visit to Europe.

WEATHER

will remain moderate during the day and fine at night with thick d and possible thunderstorms.

inds will be active and southerly, raising occasional sand in the harn region. Fog will form in the early morning at the eastern

onditions in the Red Sea will be medium, and light in the Gulf. tuesday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

ca	36	26	Jizan	35	25
lah	35	24	Wajh	30	20
idh	31	15	Turaif	23	12
hnan	31	19	Arar	23	13
lina	33	20	Sulayyel	32	13
	27	14	Abha	24	10



Sheikh Abdul Wahab Abdul Wasie

Islamic common market urged by Mecca seminar

MECCA, Nov. 10 (SPA) — An international symposium here has urged an Islamic common market be established to achieve self-sufficiency in the Islamic world. It also recommended that Islamic rules be applied to business and economics, and that more banks operating in accordance with Islamic law be set up.

The seminar, the Fourth International Islamic Symposium, also implored countries to lift any "illegal" restrictions on the numbers of people allowed to make the Pilgrimage.

Friday, its fourth and last day, the seminar recommended Islamic teachings be applied in education, that classical Arabic be preserved and that Muslims work at spreading it across the Islamic world, and that Muslims be guided in the right paths of Islamic teaching. It also called on every Muslim to shoulder his responsibility of helping Islamic education.

The seminar, which was dedicated by Minister of Pilgrimage and Endowments Sheikh Abdul Wahab Abdul Wasie, urged women to be modest in their appearance, to reject fashions that run counter to Islamic teachings and to fight destructive ideologies.

It called for the better training of Muslim preachers and a

development of the methods of the "Call to Islam." In Islamic societies life should be conducted according to the Sharia, and principles in schools, families and society should be in agreement with Islam.

Muslims were called on to support books that followed the precepts of Islam and to distribute them widely.

The seminar devoted a day to discussing the responsibility of Muslim peoples and their future, another to the split apparent between the outlook and behavior of the contemporary Muslim, and a third to the Pilgrimage and Islamic unity.

Plays Dammam's Nahda

Ittihad tipped to stay unbeaten

By David Smith

JEDDAH, Nov. 10 — The league program resumes this weekend with leader Ittihad expected to maintain its undefeated record. Ittihad takes on Nahda in Dammam and although Nahda has yet to lose a game this season, the Jeddah side should be strong enough to win full points. Nasr plays Mecca's Wehda in Jeddah and again should have the firepower to overcome a difficult opponent.

Third-placed Hilal takes on Ahli in Jeddah in the leading match of the day, and can be expected to take two points unless Ahli can improve on its dismal performance against Nasr in its last match. In the other ties, the bottom four clubs play each with Kadasia taking on Ohod in Dammam and Shebab facing Ittifaq in Riyadh.

The Saudi Arabia side played its first match under new Brazilian coach Manelli in Riyadh last week and went down 1-0 to F.C. Cologne from the West German Bundesliga. This will be a disappointment for Manelli but he will undoubtedly have learnt much about his squad from the get-together over the break in the league season.

It is interesting to reflect on the influence of the foreign coaches and players on the game in Saudi Arabia, an influence which has increased notably over the past two or three seasons as the supporters and the clubs themselves have come to demand instant success.

It is undoubtedly true that the professional attitude and experience of the foreign coaches can only benefit the game in the Kingdom. The wide-ranging

experience of coaches such as Brazil's Didi and Zagalo and West Germany's Cramer leaves an impact upon young players and spectators.

Soccer in Saudi Arabia is still a relatively young sport, but one which is developing fast and is generating intense public interest. With the game at such an early stage of development coaches with the necessary knowledge and experience cannot be found from within the Kingdom. The opportunity of playing and training under expert foreign coaches will, it is hoped, produce a future generation of Saudi coaches from among the ranks of the present players and assistant coaches.

In the immediate future, the presence of foreign coaches is necessary to ensure that the current development of the game continues in the right direction.

The question of the beneficial influence of foreign players is more difficult. Saudi Arabia is by no means unique in having foreign players performing in the league. Examples proliferate throughout Europe and South America: England's Keegan playing for Hamburg in Germany; Argentina's Ardiles playing for Spurs in England; in Spain one finds Austria's Krankl, Argentina's Kempes, Holland's Nieskens and England's Cunningham; Scandinavian players are common in West Germany.

Only in Italy (and England until recently) has there been resistance to the introduction of foreign players, and even that resistance is weakening.

The prime example of a country where foreign players are welcome is the United States, like Saudi Arabia a relative newcomer

to the world scene, and like Saudi Arabia making strenuous efforts to build up the game in opposition to the attractions of baseball and American football.

In the United States there is no limit on the number of foreign players that any team can employ; the New York Cosmos are an amalgam of talent from all parts of the globe.

Saudi Arabia however, restricts the number of non-Saudi players on the staff of any club to three, and no more than two may play in any match. Consequently there is ample opportunity for local players to develop alongside them.

There are two main reasons why clubs wish to take on foreign players. The first and obvious is that the coach of the side sees the foreign player as providing a particular skill which cannot be found locally. This would be particularly true of a player such as Rivelino whose world class skills could not now be obtained within the Kingdom.

The second and, in the long run more important, reason is that an experienced foreign player can provide guidance to younger Saudi players and can assist their development in the same way that a good coach can improve the performance of a young player. A good example would be Ittihad's Buecker.

Buecker is a fine player in his own right, but is also a team player who is always available to help and encourage his colleagues. With Buecker in the side young players such as Abdullah Ghorab, Abu Samra and Othman Marzooq progressed faster last season than they might have without his influence.

Saudi Comment

By Hussein Abdul Hayy Qazzaz

Al-Medina

You might remember articles written by me and some others on the Arabic language and how some foreign companies have started communicating with us as well as among themselves in foreign languages.

Nobody paid any attention to our protests except Interior Minister Prince Naif, who noticed this serious threat to our language, the language of the Holy Quran and the Sharia. He issued instructions making it clear that state will call to book anyone who dared to use foreign language in our country.

We would only request His Royal Highness to repeat that anyone receiving a letter from these companies in a language other than Arabic must inform (the authorities). I have in my possession several letters in English, which I can present when required. I would not

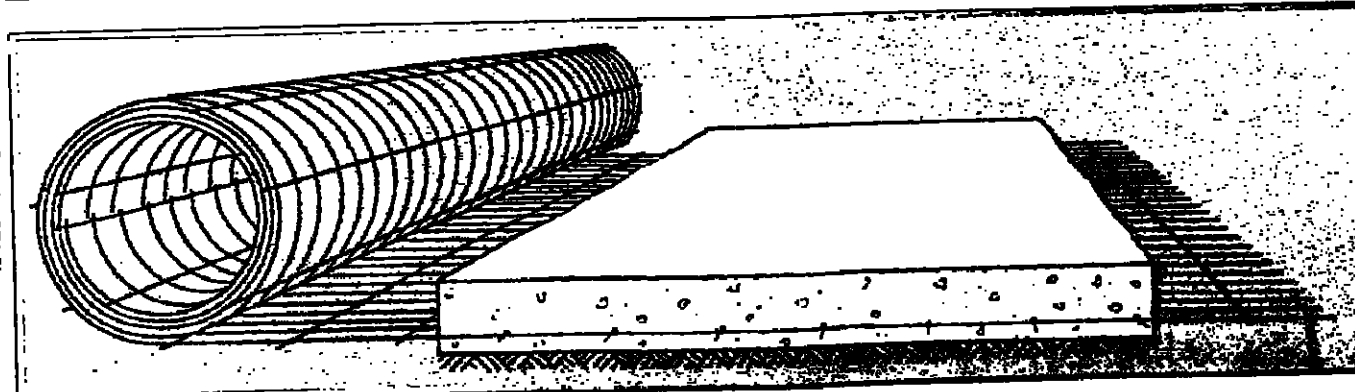
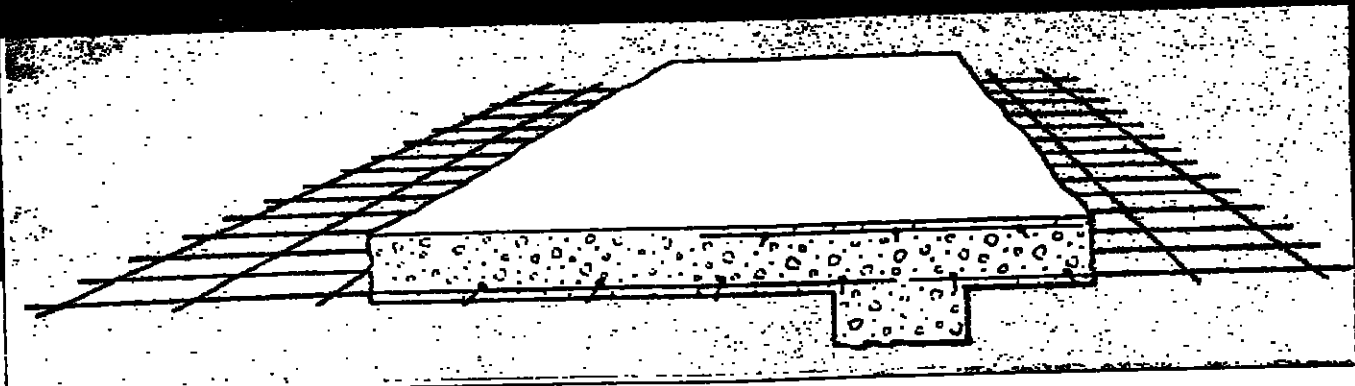
dream of answering them, although they contain technical and commercial questions. Some might call me a fool, but I'd welcome the epithet if it was attributed to my love for my country and my language.

Another phenomenon, perhaps more serious, is the infiltration of this type of people, Arabs or non-Arabs, into government and private establishments and even into newspaper organizations. They influence public behaviour to suit their tastes, especially in matters of speech, writing or office jobs.

I'd urge the authorities concerned to be wary, and to act swiftly either to remove them or to minimize their number as far as possible, especially in journalism where its effect has been great.

There should be no objection to seeking assistance from technicians, engineers, doctors, pharmacists and men of special crafts, provided that they are charged with training Saudi Arabian

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هكذا من العمل

But American diplomats skeptical U.S. reported tightening up security at embassies abroad

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 — Following the spate of attacks on U.S. embassies and diplomats in Iran and other countries, the Carter administration has been tightening up security measures at American embassies around the world, according to informed sources.

But U.S. Foreign Service Officers — embittered by last week's student takeover of the embassy in Tehran — doubt that the beefed-up security arrangements will be able to prevent future assassinations of diplomats or mob seizures of U.S. diplomatic missions.

"The new security measures are exactly the same as those in effect at the Tehran Embassy when the takeover occurred," said one source. "The measures didn't work in Iran, so why should they work anywhere else?"

"Vestibule" system

The security steps include stationing of armed Marine guards at embassies and expanding the use of the "vestibule" system for public access to embassy grounds, sources said.

The vestibule system employs a small, sealed-off area at the embassy gate, where visitors' credentials are checked by a Marine guard behind a bulletproof glass window. When a visitor is cleared, the guard opens a gate electronically, allowing the guest to enter the compound.

This system has been used in Iran and a number of other Middle East countries for some years now. Marine guards are used at many key U.S. embassies in the region, but in the past they have not been stationed at smaller posts, such as in Oman.

Sources say there are currently about 1,100 Marines guarding U.S. embassies in 105 countries.

Security measures

The State Department will not comment officially on embassy security measures, and does not admit that new measures are being taken to protect U.S. diplomatic posts.

But informed sources say the measures to beef-up security at American embassies — particularly in the Middle East — have been underway for months.

The new steps were the result of concerns generated by the first takeover of the embassy in Tehran on Feb. 14, shortly after the new revolutionary government took power there.

In that attack, Ambassador William Sullivan and about 100 embassy employees were taken prisoner by Iranian militants. Sullivan and the others were eventually freed through intervention of forces loyal to Ayatollah Khomeini.

Two Iranian employees of the embassy were killed in the attack. Three Iranian employees, two U.S. Marine guards and one American army sergeant were wounded in the takeover.

In the wake of that incident, U.S. efforts to upgrade security at American embassies have not impressed the people they were ostensibly designed to protect — the Foreign Service Officers.

These officers say the new security measures are unlikely to reduce the risks facing American diplomats, their dependents, and embassy local employees in overseas posts.

First of all, they say, most attacks on U.S. diplomats have occurred outside the embassy grounds — for example, in Khartoum in 1973, Beirut in 1976 and in Kabul, Afghanistan in 1979.

Secondly, Marine guards and electronically-controlled gates and doors are no match for a mob bent on overrunning an embassy, sources point out. In the latest storming of the Tehran Embassy, attackers simply scaled the walls of the embassy compound and overwhelmed the Marines by their sheer numbers.

Vulnerability

U.S. diplomats here and abroad have not complained publicly about their vulnerability to terrorist action or assassination. But privately, they are bitter about what they regard as the administration's insensitivity to their real security needs.

"Let's face it," one source said. "Foreign Service Officers are considered expendable. If they end up giving their lives in the line of duty, that's just seen as part of their job."

The takeover of the Tehran Embassy brought this bitterness to a head. The seizure of scores of Americans in the takeover of the embassy compound by Iranian students has highlighted the frustrating problem of coping with invading mobs given virtual free rein by the local authorities.

As officials here point out, the ultimate security of an embassy and its employees is by international law the responsibility of the host government.

"Now it's a whole different ball game," a State Department official was quoted recently as saying. "If your host state can't deliver, then your people are really hostages. That's what it boils down to."

When the local government cooperates, mass attacks on embassies can be countered. An example was the leftist mob attack on the U.S. embassy in San Salvador last week. There U.S. Marine guards, with the help of Salvadoran troops, were able to repel the 300 attackers and frustrate the takeover attempt.

But in Iran, with Khomeini lending moral support to the students who seized the embassy, the American government's options were limited.

In the U.S. itself, some people this past week were urging the Carter administration to use military force to free the hostages.

U.S. military leaders, particularly, were advocating this approach, according to Pentagon sources.

But the White House vetoes the use of troops, partly because the element of surprise would have been almost impossible to achieve. The embassy's occupiers threatened to kill their hostages if the U.S. attempted to free them.

The U.S. would have had great difficulty concealing a flight of rescue transports from even as close as Britain or West Germany.

Diplomacy

Other reasons for using diplomacy rather than guns included the logistical problems involved in armed intervention and the prospect of adding even greater instability to the already tense Gulf region, according to sources.

The Tehran Embassy takeover was only one kind of crisis faced more and more frequently in recent years by U.S. foreign service personnel.

Individual attacks on U.S. diplomats and embassy personnel have become a serious problem over the past decade.

Five U.S. ambassadors have been assassinated since the founding of the Foreign Service — all of them within the last 11 years.

These envoys were: —John Mein, ambassador to Guatemala, shot to death in an ambush in Guatemala City in 1968.

—Cleo Noel Jr., slain by Black September commandos during a takeover of the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Khartoum in 1973.

—Roger Davies, killed by rioting Greek Cypriots who stormed the embassy in Nicosia in 1974.

—Francis Meloy Jr., who was murdered along with another U.S. diplomat in Beirut while en route to a meeting with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis in 1976.

—Adolph Dubs, who was kidnapped in Kabul and later killed in a gunfight between his captors and Afghan government agents in February of this year.

Upheaval

In the case of countries faced with political upheaval or instability — such as Iran — Foreign Service Officers believe the State Department should reduce the number of its embassy employees to a "skeleton staff" of perhaps ten or fewer.

Referring to the 60 to 65 employees held prisoner in the Tehran Embassy, one source said "There was no need to keep so many people at the embassy. They should have been sent out of the country long ago."

Hearings urged for parole of Sirhan Sirhan

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 — The head of a New York-based Arab-American group has appealed to California authorities to open hearings on a possible parole for Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the killer of Robert Kennedy.

Dr. M.T. Mehdi, President of the American-Arab Relations Committee, has urged the hearings on the grounds that Sirhan, a Jordanian citizen of Palestinian origin, would be accepted back by Jordan upon his release.

Mehdi said Sirhan deserved parole because of good behavior and "favorable" reports from the prison psychologist and other authorities.

The Arab-American leader made his appeal in a letter to Howard Hay, chairman of the California Community Release Board.

Mehdi enclosed a letter from Jordan's 11.N. Ambassador Hazem Nuseibeh confirming Jordan's willingness to receive Sirhan.

"The government of Jordan... would not object to the return of its citizen Sirhan Bishara Sirhan to Jordan if the California Community Release Board should decide to release him," Nuseibeh said in his letter.

Sirhan was sentenced to life imprisonment for assassinating Kennedy in a Los Angeles hotel in 1968.

Major attack said launched against Afghanistan rebels

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10 (AP) —

Heavy fighting was reported Friday in eastern Afghanistan where Soviet-equipped government forces launched a major offensive against Muslim rebels with more than 300 tanks and armored personnel carriers, a reliable source in Kabul said.

The source said the troops suffered heavy casualties but pushed rebels in Paktia and Paktika provinces to the India-Pakistan border in some places.

The government has not com-

Afghan refugees to receive U.N. food assistance

ROME, Nov. 10 (AP) — The

U.N. World Food Program is sending \$5.4 million in emergency food aid to Pakistan to help feed refugees from neighboring Afghanistan under a grant announced Saturday.

Since November the number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan has increased to 185,000 and the government appealed for food aid.

In another grant, \$908,000 in food aid will go to the Cape Verde Islands for farmers whose crops have been damaged by drought.

mented on the new offensive.

Afghan troops also captured the border towns of Sayed Karan and Khawja Buran, allowing truckloads of firewood through to fuel-starved capital of Kabul, the source said, while rebel Pathan tribesmen retained control of Set Mando, a strategic mountain pass.

The source said rebels from Badkshan seized the mountain town of Farkhar in neighboring Takhar province.

He quoted a government food agency official as saying the town's mayor, his entire family and many ruling Khalq Party members were killed in the takeover.

Some 1,100 army troops in Badkshan joined the insurrection earlier this month, a Pakistan newspaper reported. It was the fifth revolt by troops this year. The report could not be independently confirmed.

The Afghan revolt against the Soviet-backed regime of President Hafizullah Amin is being led by Muslim militants who say Amin is trying to transform the landlocked Islamic country into a Communist state. The insurrection reportedly spread last May to all but two of the country's 28 provinces despite a substantial effort by the Soviet Union to contain the fighting.

Houston to host Mideast seminar

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 — "The Middle East: The Many Faces of Age" will be the topic of a two-day forum Nov. 26-27 in Houston, Texas. The seminar, designed as an advanced course in public sector contracting in the Middle East, will explore contract in the five largest Middle East markets — Saudi Arabia, the G. Algeria, Egypt and Iraq. The conference, which will draw U. contractors, suppliers, lawyers and financiers will include a special half-day session on labor recruitment and manpower training.

Iran's central bank chief resigns

MANAMA, Nov. 10 (AP) — The head of Iran's central bank

Muhammad Ali Mawlawi, has resigned, the Gulf news agency reported from Tehran Saturday. The agency said the resignation confirmed by Ali Ardekan, minister of finance in the outgoing government of Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan.

Freed commandos arrive in Beirut

BEIRUT, Nov. 10 (R) — Two Palestinian commandos released from a Munich jail following a scandal over their interrogation by Israeli counter-terrorism expert Saturday arrived in Beirut from Damascus. Palestinian sources said they were accompanied by Abdullah Franji, chief Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) spokesman attached to the Arab League in Bonn.

Chinese official holds Kuwait talks

KUWAIT, Nov. 10 (R) — Visiting Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Ho Ying had talks Saturday with Kuwait's Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah. A government spokesman said they discussed bilateral relations and Arab and international issues.

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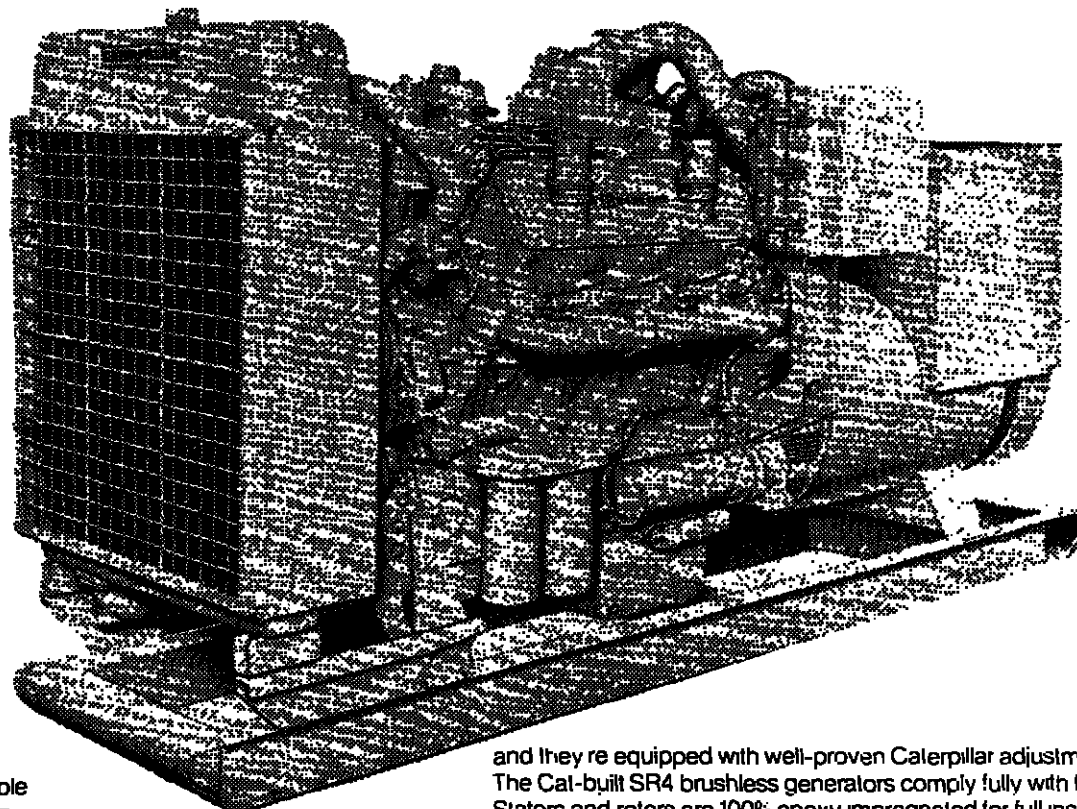
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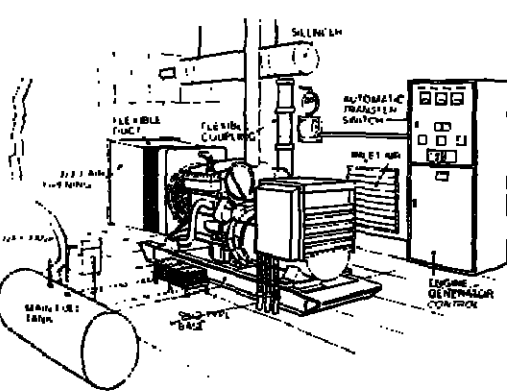
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Rosalynn Carter implies pledge to seek more aid for Cambodia

BANGKOK, Nov. 10 (AP) — First Lady Rosalynn Carter said Saturday after a four-hour visit to Thailand, saying she felt "a renewed sense of mission" to aid Cambodia's tragic plight.

"Your deep emotional experience will focus greater international attention on the tragic plight of the Indochinese refugees in our country," President Jimmy Carter's wife was told by Prime Minister Kriangsak Chomanan shortly before her departure.

House approves \$60m bill in aid to Cambodian poor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP) — The U.S. House of Representatives has approved a bill authorizing up to \$60 million to aid starving Cambodians, and in the measure to the Senate for congressional approval.

Senate approval was expected in Friday. The House passed the bill by voice vote and with little debate.

The House accepted with minor changes a bill already approved by the Senate to authorize \$30 million in new funds for Cambodia relief and allow transfer of up to another \$30 million from her programs.

The \$30 million in new funds is part of President Jimmy Carter's \$1-million U.S. pledge to the effort to distribute food and medicine inside Cambodia to save up to three million lives.

The bill would give Carter the flexibility to increase the U.S. con-

tribution to up to \$99 million.

The relief funds are in a bill also authorizing \$411 million over the next two years for Carter's program to double to 14,000 the number of Indochinese refugees resettled in the United States, each month.

But a separate bill needed to appropriate the new \$30 million authorized for Cambodian relief remained stalled in a House-Senate conference.

In a move intended to speed up Congress' final approval of the \$30 million, the Senate-House conference agreed to tack it directly onto a foreign aid appropriation bill.

The chief House conferee, Rep. Clarence Long, D-Maryland, has said fast approval of the \$30 million is not necessary because the international effort already has enough food to supply Cambodia for weeks.

Waldheim held successive meetings Friday with the five African front-line states — Angola, Zambia, Botswana, Tanzania and Mozambique — and then with the five Western countries that authored the original plan for Namibian independence from South Africa in April 1978 — the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany.

Last Monday Waldheim proposed that those 10 plus South Africa, the black nationalist South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and U.N. officials should confer in Geneva next Monday through Thursday on unsettled points regarding a proposed demilitarized zone on the Namibian border.

Both those two groups are understood to be ready to attend talks in Geneva next Monday through Thursday on the idea of a Namibian border demilitarized zone, and so is SWAPO.

But in reply to Waldheim's original proposal, South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha replied Wednesday that "leaders of the democratic parties in South West Africa Namibia" should be included in the Geneva talks and U.N.-South Africa military discussions should be held in Namibia "as a preliminary step."

Responding the same day, Waldheim countered Botha's first point by saying that "South Africa" remains the interlocutor in regard to Namibia and his second point by stating that at Geneva, "all relevant military issues can be considered at an early stage."

For the first time since Kenya became independent 15 years ago, a white man won election to the 158-member parliament — largely on the strength of black votes.

He is Philip Leakey, 30-year-old son of anthropologists Louis and Mary Leakey.

A lawyer of Indian descent, Krishna Gautama, became the first Asian in parliament since 1969.

Kenya's right-hand man, Mbiyu Koinange, lost his seat. Arap Moi already had demoted him from minister of state in the president's office to minister of natural resources.

Others ousted included: — Power and Communications Minister Isaac Omondi Okeru, who only recently was elected chairman of the sole political party, the Kenyan African National Union (KANU).

— Minister of Public Works Nathan Munoko, also a senior KANU official.

— Labor Minister James Nyamweya.

— Education Minister Taita Towett.

— Water Resources Minister Julius Kiano.

Full results are expected by the beginning of next week. They are expected to show that the six million voters have removed half the 158 elected members of parliament, paving the way for a younger and more active cabinet under Kenyatta's successor, President Daniel Arap Moi.

Moi, who succeeded Kenyatta and kept his cabinet for the past 15 months, has made it clear he intends to impose his own stamp on the government after the election.

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HUMANITARIAN EFFORT: A Thai soldier carries a sick Cambodian girl from a refugee camp recently for treatment at a field hospital in Thailand. American First Lady Rosalynn Carter Friday toured some of the camps and expressed a feeling of shock at what she saw. She flew home Saturday and implied that she will seek more U.S. aid for the Cambodians.

Seven ministers unseated in Kenya general election

NAIROBI, Nov. 10 (R) — At least seven ministers have been voted out of office by the Kenyan electorate in the first general election since the country's independence leader Jomo Kenyatta died 15 months ago.

Results are still incomplete Saturday and recounts were ordered in several constituencies, including that of tourism minister Mathews Oguni who was earlier reported defeated.

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Elect new president

Seoul to write new constitution

SEOUL, Nov. 10 (Agencies) — The South Korean government announced Saturday that the tough constitution brought in seven years ago by assassinated President Park Chung-hee would be changed in line with the country's "tremendous economic and social progress."

The electoral college will, meanwhile, choose a new president to serve until the constitution is amended.

Opposition party leader Kim Young-sam immediately denounced the plan to choose a successor as "a big disappointment." But other South Koreans who were questioned seemed pleased or willing to go along with Choi.

Two weeks after Park's death, Choi told his still bewildered countrymen that the next president will be chosen under the present constitution within 90 days. Government sources indicated the 2,583-member electoral college will meet before the end of the year and said "a draft Choi Kyu-hah movement has started."

Once a new president is chosen, Choi said, the constitution which park wrote to ensure his one-man rule should be amended "as soon as realistically possible" after public opinion consultations. Then, he said, an election will be held.

Choi gave no indication of when a popular election might take place, saying only that the new

president should not serve out the remaining five years of Park's term. Government and Western diplomatic sources are guessing a presidential election could be held in about two years.

Since Park's death, leading church and opposition figures have called for immediate changes in the constitution to restore a democracy.

Opposition leader Kim issued a statement repeating his call to begin amending the constitution within three months and hold presidential elections in six or seven months. He said Choi's failure to consult with important national figures — including himself —

Peace prize winner gets congratulations in Delhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10 (AP) — Mother Teresa, India's "saint of the gutters", had it all her own way on a hectic visit to the capital to receive congratulations from government leaders, politicians and diplomats on winning the 1977 Nobel Peace Prize.

Foreign Minister S.N. Mishra Friday invited the 69-year-old Roman Catholic nun to lunch, then changed plans at her request. Instead, the minister and his aides were coaxed by her into distributing food, at a home for 140 dying and destitute persons in the slums of outer Delhi, one of 158 such centers operated by Mother

showed "the government has not yet learned enough of a lesson."

A government source stressed that Choi's formula reflected a consensus of the Korean people, including a "considerable segment of the opposition." "Through private contacts with opposition members, we found that a considerable number of opposition members agree and support this formula simply because it reflects the consensus of the Korean people," the source said.

Choi's nine-minute nationally broadcast address urged the country's 37 million people to exercise "mutual trust, self-restraint and harmony."

Terese's order in four continents. Later she drew tearful silence followed by stormy applause at a U.N. conference, promoting improved status for women with a short, moving speech urging love for all mankind, particularly the poor and helpless.

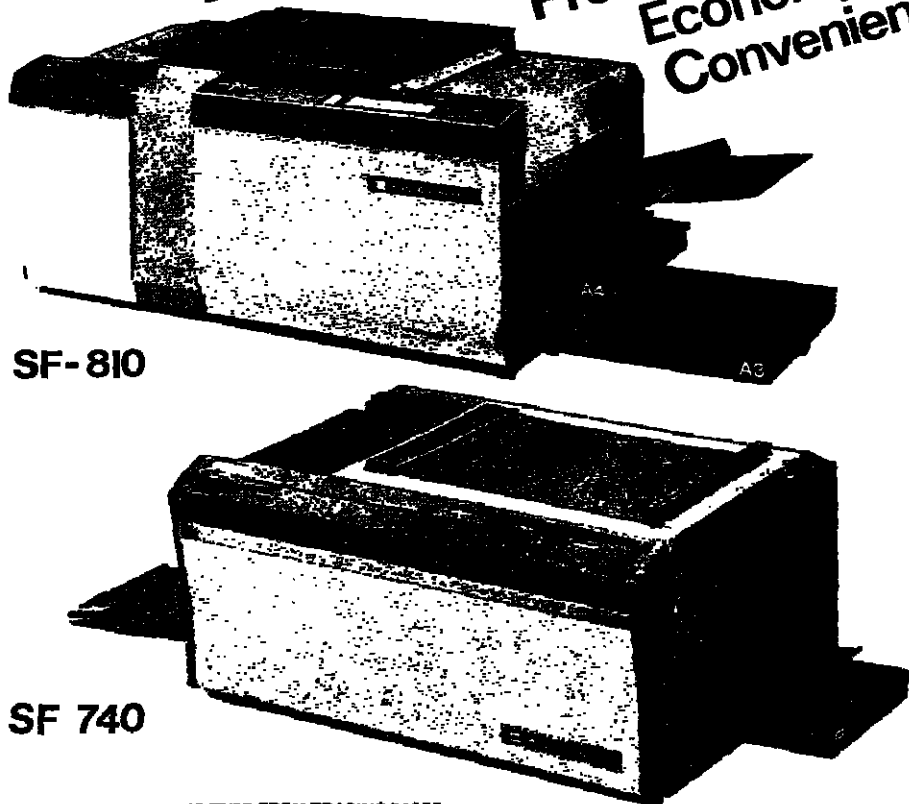
It included Mother Teresa's sentiments, upsetting to some delegates, that "abortion is nothing but murder" and "the greatest development of a woman is to be just a woman, a mother, a wife...We have not been created to do big things...There are men who can do big things...We have been created to love and be loved..."

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11 NOVEMBER 1979

Rookie coaches debut in style with NBA wins

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP) — Paul Westhead and Richie Adubato made successful debuts as National Basketball Association head coaches, in completely different circumstances.

Westhead, an assistant coach, is acting as Los Angeles' interim head coach while Jack McKinney recovers from head injuries and a fractured elbow. Westhead guided the Los Angeles Lakers to a 126-122 overtime victory over the Denver Nuggets Friday night.

Adubato, filling in while Detroit finds a replacement for the fired Dick Vitale, directed the Pistons to a surprising 106-98 triumph over the Philadelphia 76ers.

In other NBA games, the Boston Celtics downed the Kansas City Kings 127-119, the Phoenix Suns defeated the Cleveland Cavaliers 110-106, the Washington Bullets trimmed the San Antonio Spurs 125-116, and the Chicago Bulls whipped the San Diego Clippers 107-92.

While eagerly awaiting the medical report on their injured coach, the Lakers outlasted Denver as rookie Carvin "Magic" Johnson scored 31 points, Javwal Wilkes collected 26 and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar had 25. Wilkes tied the score at 107 with two seconds left in regulation on a 20-foot jumper by Wilkes.

The Pistons, playing their first game since the firing of Vitale, upset Philadelphia behind Bob Lanier's 26 points. Tyler held the 76ers' high-scoring Julius Erving to 13 points, 14 below his average.

"This is the best game we've played collectively," Lanier said.

English League football results

LONDON, Nov. 10 (R) — Results of English League football matches Friday night:

Division Two
Charlton 2 Oldham 1

Division Three
Southend 1 Grimsby 0

Division Four
Doncaster 2 Peterborough 1

Tranmere versus Wigan postponed.

Doug Collins paced the 76ers with 21 points.

Boston got 27 points from Cedric Maxwell, 25 from Dave Cowens and 21 from Nate Archibald in beating Kansas City for its sixth straight victory and 10th in 12 games, the best percentage in the League.

The Celtics, Atlantic Division leaders, went ahead to stay 105-103 on an jump shot by Archibald with eight minutes left in the game.

In a raucous ending, Phoenix hit four free throws with one second left in downing Cleveland after the Cavaliers had led by 18 points with 3:19 remaining in the third period.

Midheavyweight Soviet lifter beats champion

SALONIKA, Greece, Nov. 10 (R) — Gennadi Bessonov of the Soviet Union defeated the reigning champion, Rolf Milser of West Germany, in the midheavyweight (90 kg) class of the world weightlifting championships here.

There was a tight battle Friday in the snatch, with Bessonov taking a five kg lead when he succeeded with 170 kg to Milser's 165. But the odds still seemed stacked on Milser, world record-holder in the jerk.

After Bessonov had opened the jerk with a good 210, Milser shocked his supporters by failing twice with 212.5.

With one attempt left, he decided to settle for the silver medal and called for the same weight again.

After a hard struggle he succeeded, but his two-lift total of 377.5 kg was 2.5 behind the Soviet athlete, who already had 380 and two further attempts left.

Bessonov called for 215, trying to improve, but had two failures with this weight.

Walo Witold of Poland was a surprise bronze medalist, totaling 362.5 to beat Hungary's Peter Baczkó, who also made the same total but was the heavier man.



CHAMP HOME: John Tate, the WBA world heavyweight champion just home in the United States after his Pretoria title fight, with a seven-year-old admirer, Dawn Cuah.

By eight strokes

U.S. leads Athens golf

ATHENS, Nov. 10 (R) — Americans Hale Irwin and John Mahaffey led the World Cup golf championship by a solid eight stroke margin after the second round here.

Irwin shot a two-under-par 70 Friday and Mahaffey a 71 over the 6,809-yard Glyfada Course, which put the pair firmly in control.

Last year Mahaffey and Andy North won in Hawaii by a 10-shot margin, a figure almost certain to be eclipsed by the favorites this time.

Scotland moved second after Ken Brown shot 72 and Sandy Lyle 73, which reversed the pair's first round effort.

The United States totalled 282 and Scotland 290.

Jaime González and Rafael Navarro took surprise side Brazil into third place on 292.

Taiwan, second overnight, scored respectably. Lu Hsi-Chuen managed 73 and Chen Tze-min 76 for fourth position. 11 shots behind the leaders.

Japan moved fifth on 247 after rounds of 74 and 76 by Kazuo Yoshikawa and Koichi Inoue respectively. England and Canada shared sixth place on 298.

Irwin and Mahaffey were content with their rounds, but Irwin was upset because they spent five and a half hours on the course.

"It's difficult to concentrate for so long, but this has happened in previous World Cups," he said. "I'm bushed."

16 and going for the top

Tracy Austin's maturing skill

By Joe Gergen

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (Newsday) — That certain smile is reserved for the special moments. It appears suddenly, flashing across her face and lighting the surroundings, the joy of a 16-year-old girl.

Tracy Austin is no longer the little girl in the pinafore and braces whose resolute play against the adults earned the warm applause of the Forest Hills crowds and a telephone call from President Carter. She is no longer the fast-rising amateur among professionals whose visit to Flushing Meadows was cut short in the quarterfinals by Chris Evert. She is, at 16, the third-ranking woman tennis player in all the world. A definite threat.

Yes, she has come so far so fast that nothing is beyond her reach. Her game has grown with her body. "She's a lot stronger," Evert said just the other day. "She's hitting the ball harder, playing more aggressively. She's a lot more confident. I think she feels if she's ever going to be number one, now is the time to do it."

The day after the conclusion of the U.S. Open tournament Rolling Hills High School opened its doors for another term. Austin reported as a junior. "She's living," said Betty Stove, her friend and doubles partner, "in two worlds."

She prizes that other world, of book reports and school friends and gossip and 45s, a world which grownups can remember vaguely but never fully understand. "I really enjoy it," Austin said. "On the circuit I'm always with people older than me."

On the circuit she is expected to act in a manner consistent with the goals of the Women's Tennis Association. Be here, be there, pose for pictures with the tournament sponsors, set aside 20 minutes for another interview. It is for her own welfare and the good of the whole tour, of course, but on a teenager it sometimes has the effect of someone advising, "don't slouch; stand up straight."

And Austin must bear a greater responsibility now that she has defeated Martina Navratilova and Evert, now that she has emerged as one of the four or five real attractions on the circuit.

So successful has Austin been in this public world, this world of adults, that she has been incorporated to protect her burgeoning financial assets. Talk of tax shelters and long-term investments has not crept into her conversation yet but, as president of Tracy Austin Enterprises, Inc., she has the final word in planning her future. None of which is to imply that Tracy is all business. "I ask her," said Sarah Kleppinger, who handles Austin's affairs for attorney Donald Dell, "if we should order ice cream for the board of directors."

It is that sense of the incongruous, of the gap between the person and her position, which underlines the Tracy Austin story. Although she is only 16, she has accomplished so much, she still is 16. But any confusion is in the mind of the beholder. She has divided herself into equal parts and is quite clear on who she is and where she is going.

While competing at the Open, she was a guest at the house of Dick and Madeline Zausner in Sands Point. For as long as she has been coming to New York for junior tournaments, some six years now, she has stayed with the Zausners. It is a place she can be herself. "It's really nice staying there," she said. "It's a relaxed atmosphere. It's much more fun than a hotel."

Zausner calls her "favorite niece." In fact, said his wife, they once introduced her as such into a friendly doubles match and laughed at the awestruck expressions on the faces of their opponents after the little girl put away a few overheads. Of course, that was before her braces appeared on the cover of half the publications in the free world. No one could get away with that kind of thing now. But Austin remains receptive to practical jokes.

"She's not a serious little girl," said Zausner, whose father runs the Port Washington Tennis Academy. "She likes to have fun. Most kids are preoccupied with themselves or what they're here for—the tennis. But she gets right into the social flow of the family. She's remarkable. As soon as she arrives, she enters that world of teenagers and friends and then suddenly at 2 p.m. she's out there playing Martina. Once it's over, that's it. The subject of tennis doesn't even come up at dinner. The rest of the night is devoted to television, games or Baskin-Robbins. She's just a person hanging around. She's had that ability as long as I've known her."

If Tracy Ann Austin was not born to be a champion, she is the finished product of an environment which stressed there's nothing quite as much fun as hitting a tennis ball. By the time she was two, she was carrying a racket around the house in imitation of her sister, three brothers and her parents. "She always wanted someone to throw something to her so she could hit it," recalled Jeanne Austin, chauffeur, companion, confidante, mother and member of the board of Tracy Austin Enterprises. "She didn't succeed very often but she tried."

It was Jeanne Austin who began the family tradition when she decided, after the birth of her fourth child (John), to take up the

sport for exercise. By then the Austins were permanently settled in Southern California, on the mountainous peninsula south of Los Angeles. The children followed George, a nuclear physicist and Jeanne onto the courts at Redondo Beach High School.

"I guess I've grown up in the public eye," she said. "I was just a little kid when I started. I think I've gotten so used to it, I don't know how it would be to grow up any other way. I do know I'm glad to be where I am."

Where she is, of course, is on the brink of a major breakthrough. "When I look back at when I was 11," she said, "There was no way I thought I'd be playing with the pros at 14. And at 14, there was no way I thought I'd be number three in the world at 16. When you look at that way, it seems like it happened fast. But I worked hard for it."

Zaman triumphs in squash final

LONDON, Nov. 10 (R) — Qamar Zaman of Pakistan, the world number two, blasted Britain's Johan Barrington 9-1, 9-0, 9-0 in the final of the World Masters Squash Championship, a Wembley here Friday night.

Giving a breath-taking performance, Zaman took complete control and won in only 3 minutes.

Barrington, 38, can usually disguise his lack of mobility against lesser players, but Zaman exposed it fully. He maneuvered his riva around the court almost at will and brilliantly used cross-court and drop shots to stretch Barrington to the limit.

The second game lasted only seven minutes, but Barrington managed to extend the third to 11 minutes, though he again failed to win a point.



Tracy Austin

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Overworked, underground, and a child

By Benoit Gysembergh

MEDELLIN, Colombia, —

Mention child labor in Bogota and the replies are evasive.

"It exists in the countryside. When a father is hired to harvest coffee, he gets the whole family to help. But small boys in the mines? It doesn't happen."

I made my way to El Estadio mine in the village of Clarita, near Medellin, the second city of Colombia and capital of a mining region. The bus leaves from a part of the city where 13-year-old girls look like tired old women.

On the way it crosses fertile country and passes lorries loaded with coal. Then it stops amid a collection of poor houses. Small piles of coal are distributed along the village street.

At the end of the village mules ply to and fro between the road and a little river. This is where the mine is.

A path made slippery by clogs leads to the entrance of one of the galleries, a black hole five feet high cut into the rock. You hear the noise of picks and voices.

A body, breathing heavily, climbs slowly up the clay steps inside. An old man, his upper body naked, puts down a hundredweight sack of coal.

I follow him and enter a gallery with my only light, a candle, in my right hand. With my left I feel for the rough surface of the ceiling to guide me. The air becomes heavy. The steps stop short in a small lake — it has rained heavily in recent weeks.

Because of the water a spare gallery has been cut on the right. There are no pit props, no ventilation.

Then the gallery narrows. You hear, 30 or 40 feet below, the voices of children. Where we are, only boys of eight to 12 can work. Grown-ups are too big.

The first children I meet are dragging sacks of coal on small sheet-metal sledges to the exit. They start at 5 a.m. and finish at 2 a.m. They have a half-hour lunch break. The five who are hauling the hundredweight sacks are paid seven pesos (20 cents) per sack.

Others are at the bottom, cutting the coal. These earn a little more: 10 to 10 to 12 pesos.

To reach the end of the gallery I have to crawl 50 yards along the sodden floor, protecting my candle. It is impossible to turn about until the bottom is reached. There boys of 13 are hacking coal, lying on their sides or squatting with their heads between their knees.

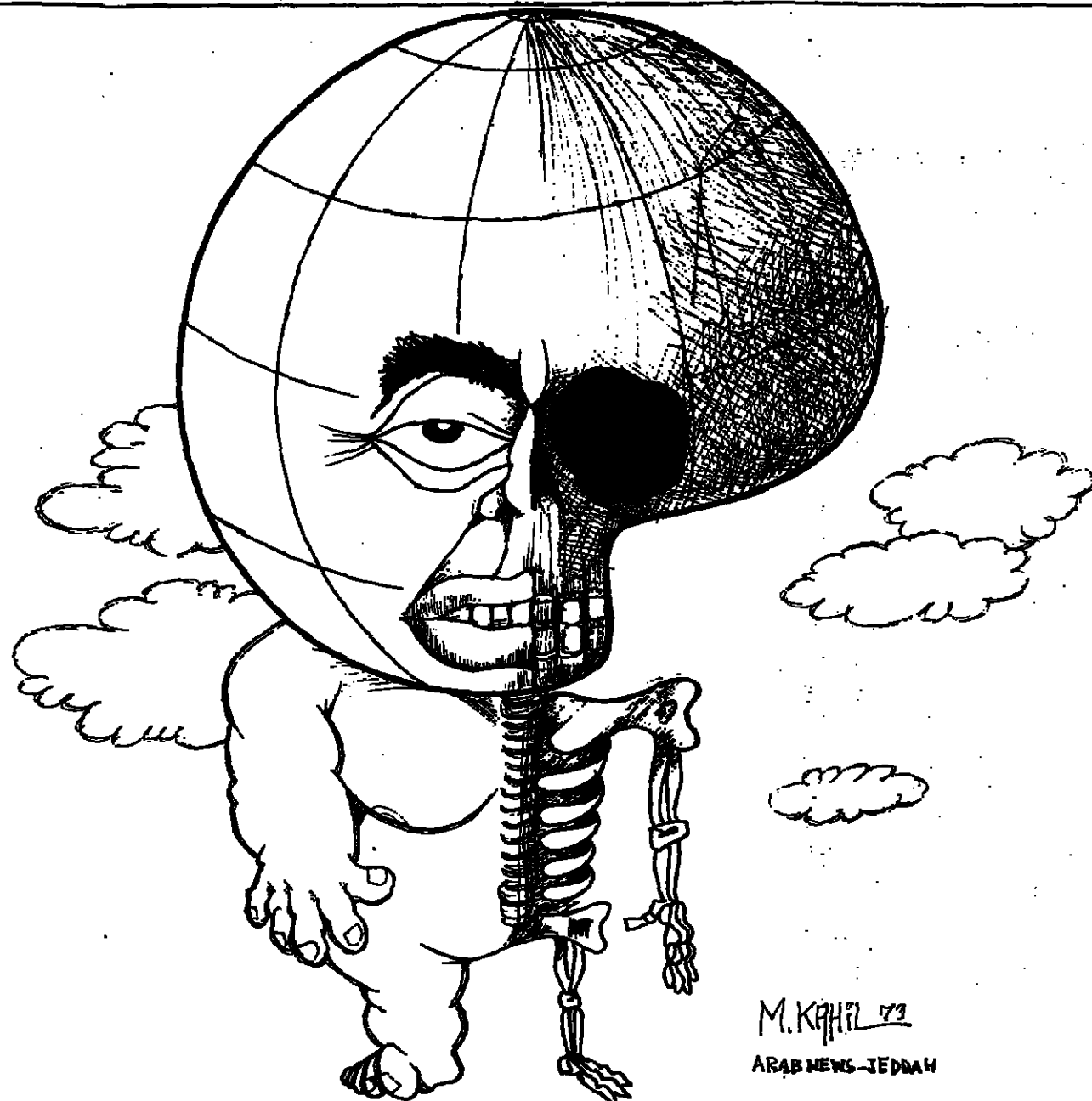
Accidents? First, fire — in which case they abandon the gallery and start digging elsewhere. Next, the collapse of unsupported galleries. Then there are pockets of water that break through and flood everything. And, of course, fire-damp — undetectable without proper equipment.

These dangers are constant. Every family is affected sooner or later. But when you ask questions in the villages, everyone stays tightlipped. The only accident mentioned, because everyone has talked about it, even the national Press, was a fire-damp explosion in La Corona mine three years ago. Forty-eight died.

Otherwise there is a conspiracy of silence. To talk is to risk the arrival in the valley of government work inspectors. The children are the first to obey orders. When you ask their age they reply without hesitation: "Fifteen." How long have you worked in the mine? "Since 15."

The schoolmistress says she is helpless. "A child comes regularly to school. Then, one day, there's a job for a 'hauler' in a mine, and the family says the boy's sick. He returns sometimes, but then he leaves school for good."

The parents themselves have gone down the mine at eight. Why shouldn't their children? After all, it's an income of 800 pesos a week (about \$22) for the household. — (OFNS)



The weapon shops of Darra Adam Khel

By Stuart Auerbach

DARRA ADAM KHEL, Pakistan — Munawar Afridi proudly patted the muzzle of the big weapon sitting in the middle of the mud-walled hut and said, "Anti-aircraft gun."

Then he bent down and picked a shoebox-sized metal container with what looked like a foot pedal on the top. "A Land mine," he said, "for tanks." An assistant tossed him a wicked-looking copy of a U.S. hand grenade and Afridi playfully pulled the pin. When a visitor jumped he laughed and said, "empty."

For more than 100 years workmen in this little village have been supplying arms to Pushtoon tribesmen in the Northwest Frontier tribal territory of Pakistan. Now business is booming, with a full scale rebellion going on just over the border with Afghanistan, where Muslim tribesmen are battling troops of the Soviet-backed government.

Shops in Darra not only make weapons but also carry on a thriving business selling Soviet-built weapons captured from the Afghan Army. Different groups of rebel tribesmen are battling the Army just so they can get weapons to sell.

One rebel leader said the gun dealers here have a Soviet-built anti-tank rocket launcher on sale for \$6,000 and shoulder-fired SAM-7 heat-seeking anti-aircraft missiles for \$10,000.

The rebel, whose group headquarters is in the Pakistani provincial capital of Peshawar, 26 miles south of here, shook his head sadly and said his fighters could not afford either of those weapons.

A person in Peshawar who keeps close watch on the rebellion said guns from here play "an important role" in the fighting.

Afridi, the manager of a gunmaking company

called Rashed Engineering that is housed in three attached mud huts on a side road off the main bazaar here, said he has sold 20 anti-aircraft guns to the Afghan rebels this year.

He said he charges \$2,000 for each gun, which takes 10 days to make. The factory turns out three guns a month and the shells cost \$2.50 each, he said.

The 22mm weapon, a rough copy of an old anti-aircraft gun, stands little more chance than a peashooter against the MiG jet fighters being used by the Afghan government. But it provides some defense against the Soviet-supplied M-124 helicopter gunships that fire 6,000 rounds a minute and against troops-carrying helicopters.

Afridi's factory made the biggest weapons seen during a tour of small factories and shops that fill this village. There are reported to be 4,000 small gun factories around this town. Every house is supposedly used for weapons-making.

Darra Adam Khel is in tribal territory, which since the days of British rule run its own affairs. The Pakistani government has not tried to impose its will over these fiercely independent tribesmen.

It is obvious, however, that Pakistani authorities try to keep track of what goes on here. As predicted by longtime residents of this area, a group of foreign visitors was picked up immediately by a Pushtoon tribesman reported to be a police informer.

The town is famous for its exact copies of well-known gun models from all over the world, with the same decorative designs and the stamps "Made in Germany" or "Made in U.S.A." The skills are handed down from father to son.

For two generations, M. Ishoq and Bros. has been turning out working copies of famous rifles, pistols and shotguns in a factory that spreads from an inner courtyard off the main market to adjoining mud-

walled sheds.

Squatting on the ground, a worker carefully stamps designs and copyright marks onto the breeches and barrels of newly made guns. One says "Mauser, 1919" — a copy of a famous German bolt-action rifle. Another, a 7mm bolt-action rifle, is stamped "Made in Czechoslovakia," while an exact copy of an American G-3 high-velocity rifle stands in the corner.

Most of the work is done by hand. But one shed contains modern machine tools while in another a Rube Goldberg-like contraption of pulleys and belts powers machines that bore and polish rifle barrels.

Saeed Ahmad, one of the brothers who runs the factory, said his trade is international. He named Iran and Afghanistan as countries where his guns frequently end up. When asked how they get there, he replied matter-of-factly, "smuggled."

In a small shop across the footpath from the factory a man was bundling seven Mausers into a buldak sack. He said he was going to carry them 80 miles by foot to a tribal area northwest of here, where there are no police or customs agents and where it is easy to slip across the border into Afghanistan.

He said he had paid \$205 apiece for the rifles, indicating that as in most bazaars in this part of the world there is plenty of room for bargaining, since the asking price is \$300.

That shop made ammunition for the guns, filling used brass cartridges with powder. Rifle bullets cost about \$1.

On the town's main street, where most of the gun shops are located, salesmen stood on the road and fired pistols and rifles into the air to show prospective customers they really work. — (WFP)

PROBLEM OF THE SOUTH

There is nothing more painful, more generative of bitterness and more difficult to resolve equitably than the struggle of two sides in which each is full endowed with demonstrable right. To adjudicate in such a clash will be the painful but necessary duty of the Arab summit meeting soon in Tunis, as it takes up the question of the Lebanese-Palestinian relations.

For its own part, Lebanon deems it its right to demand that a long standing crisis is resolved. Five years of bloodshed and economic and social ruin have to be brought to an end. While the purely Lebanese dimension of the crisis is fully admitted, the key to solution is said now to be the problem of the South. A successful formula here is seen as precondition for a return to normality for the country as a whole.

It is for this reason that Lebanon has been pressing for some time now for an Arab summit on the issue. What the government requires is an Arab plan for extending its own authority over the South as a whole. This means primarily the cessation of Palestinian military action there, or at least its reorientation in such a way as to deny the Israelis excuse for their aggression. A third way would be that the Arab states face the consequences of such action collectively rather than leave Lebanon to take the brunt of Israeli reaction alone.

The Palestinians, represented by the PLO, mistrust both the substance and timing of such views. They see them as nothing but attempts to deny the Palestinians their objective of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza. They point out the insistence on putting out such views at the very moment when Palestinian pressure appears to be bearing fruit. To demand they ease up now is to demand they put in jeopardy all they have achieved so far.

But the Palestinian leadership goes further in its understanding of the deeper fears of the Lebanese. Yasser Arafat, chairman of the PLO, recently reiterated a most solemn pledge of Palestinian rejection of any settlement for the Palestinian demand for a state at the expense of Lebanon and its territorial integrity. No homeland, he said, but in Palestine. Abu Iyad, his second in command, made much the same point when he asked the Lebanese for patience. The Palestinian presence in Lebanon was imposed by international pressures, and it is their wish to terminate it by going home to Palestine.

Bitter Jewish divisions over Israel's place

By Dial Torogerson

JERUSALEM —

Feuding religious factions within Jerusalem's old quarter of Mea Shearim have escalated their quarrel from petty harassment to gang violence.

Two rabbis have been beaten, one seriously, and several others have gone into hiding. Religious vigilantes are patrolling at night, many armed with clubs, to protect other leaders from attack.

The ultra-orthodox Hasidim — who wear beards, long side curls and traditional black garb — are divided into pro-Zionist and anti-Zionist camps. The current dispute is over whether schools should accept aid from the Israeli government.

The Hasidim, or pietists, believe in strict observance of the Jewish laws and in the past have clashed with secular Jews whose acts they consider a violation of those laws. Now they are fighting one another in an orthodox neighborhood northwest of Jerusalem's Old City.

The dispute started last month as a series of bad practical jokes — which expressed a long-rankling hostility between Hasidic groups over whether to recognize Zionism. A group named Neturei Karta had broken away from the Agudat Israel group over the issue in 1935, with Neturei Karta later refusing to recognize the existence of the modern state of Israel and Agudat Israel agreeing to take part in the government.

Neturei Karta and allied groups oppose Zionism because, they say, the Bible specifies that only the Messiah — who they believe has yet to return — and not Zionists can call Jews to the Holy Land. They particularly oppose accepting educational funds because, according to a Hebrew expression they often quote, "A person who gives money also gives an opinion."

On Oct. 13, Agudat Israel was sponsoring a celebration in Mea Shearim's Shabbos Square for Simhat Torah, a festive day when the year's reading of the Torah scrolls is finished and a new year's

reading is begun. Dancing in the square was halted when what looked like a bomb was discovered and the police evacuated the area.

The bomb was a fake and Neturei Karta later took responsibility for the hoax. "They (the celebrants) were using the Torah scrolls to further Zionist and Agudat mentality and doctrine," Neturei Karta Secretary Moshe Hirsch said.

Then Edah Haredit, the umbrella organization for groups in Mea Shearim that are aligned with Neturei Karta, criticized Agudat grade schools for accepting funds from Israel's Ministry of Education. The Edah Haredit rabbinical court threatened to declare no longer holy those schools that accepted the aid.

There are a dozen Hasidic groups in Mea Shearim and the adjacent Geula district, with a population of several thousand. Four of the groups accept government stipends. Apparently, at least one of them began to seek revenge against Edah Haredit.

A campaign of harassment was begun against

Rabbi Yitzhak Yehuda Weiss, the aged chief rabbi of the umbrella organization. Tradesmen, delivery men, plumbers and prominent officials summoned in his name appeared at his door — to his surprise.

Edah Haredit claimed to have uncovered proof that two members of one Hasidic community, the Belzer Hasidim, who are affiliated with Agudat Israel, were behind Weiss' harassment. In usual Mea Shearim fashion, Edah Haredit began to put up posters saying so. A day later, Rabbi Avraham Mordechai Braitstein, clerk of the Edah Haredit religious court, was beaten by a group of men near his home and left bleeding on the ground.

When he went with the police to the Belzer Yeshiva in an attempt to identify his attackers, they were driven off by rocks and bottles thrown from the religious school. The officers withdrew and have since had little to do with the troubles in Mea Shearim, an area that Israeli policemen try to avoid because they are stoned every time they enter to make an arrest. — (LAT)

saudi press review

A majority of newspapers agreed as their lead story American and international moves to insure the release of the U.S. hostages at the American embassy in Tehran. *Al-Nadwa* said in its ad story that Saudi Arabia will attend the Arab summit and Foreign Ministers' conferences in Tunis, while *Al-Madina* led with Jordan's protest to the U.N. against the Zionist confiscation of Arab agricultural land on Jordan's West Bank.

Al-Nadwa said in a front page report President Sadat of Egypt is offered to take the Shah. *Kaz* frontpaged Kuwait's denial of any difference with Lebanon on the agenda of the forthcoming Arab summit meeting, saying in another story that tension is mounting on the West Bank in the wake of Israel's decision to expel the mayor of Nablus. *Al-Riyadh* highlighted PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's visit to Moscow this week, while *Al-Madina* gave prominence to King Khaled's

impending visit to Yanbu to dedicate the petrochemical plant at the industrial complex there. *Al-Jazirah* highlighted the Mauritanian Foreign Minister's appreciation of Saudi Arabia's assistance to his country.

In a commentary on Canada's decision not to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, an *Al-Madina* columnist said this decision and black America's open-mindedness toward the Arabs are two different things, though they are interlinked by a strong Arab move capable of exploiting the present situations. The writer said the Zionists will not keep silent over the Canadian decision nor on the black American's leaning toward the Palestinians. "Canadian Premier Joe Clark had earned his post by promising to move the Canadian embassy to Jerusalem and the black Americans depend on the Jewish funds for many of their social and cultural projects. And so, the Jews will consider their

moves as treason and will try to jeopardize their success."

"The Canadian government's resolve offers an opportunity to the Arab states to show their appreciation of its friendly attitude through tangible economic measures, allowing the Canadians to feel that their government's decision was in their favor. If the Arabs succeeded in Canada, it will encourage other states to lean toward them more cordially and liberate themselves from the Zionist domination."

"As regards the blacks, the Jews had felt it would be in their interest to associate themselves with their movement, and therefore they had donated for their various projects. Under the circumstances, it would be difficult to get rid of the Jewish domination. More than that, it would be almost impossible for any black leader to persuade his fellow men to give the Jewish aid, unless another alternative is found for financial

assistance. This is what the Arab can do," the writer felt.

Al-Riyadh called upon the consumer states to review their policy toward the energy problem and the quantity of oil they are now consuming. It urged that a dialogue be held between the consumer and producer states with a view to finding a plausible solution to the present energy crisis.

The paper commended the role of the oil-producing countries and said Saudi Arabia has all along urged consumers to limit the consumption of energy and had itself resolved to increase its oil production to meet the requirements of the world markets. "The Kingdom's decision to do so emanated from its keenness to contribute to the achievement of international prosperity and to give a boost to the world economy," it said.

Dwelling on the Kingdom's efforts in the sphere of Arab solidarity, *Al-Nadwa* said they will be crystallized during the forth-

coming meeting of the Arab Foreign Ministers and the Summit conference in Tunis. "The Kingdom has been playing a memorable role which has been admired by all the parties concerned," it said. The paper hoped the present differences among the Arabs will evaporate if they looked toward their higher interests.

Okaz urged the United States to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), "so that it can give a real and objective spur to the peace process in the Middle East, away from the Zionist intrigues and malicious campaigns." The paper mentioned the PLO's commendable role in 1976 when it had successfully helped in providing security to the Americans working in Lebanon during the period of bitter fighting, and said "the PLO has already proved through its attitudes that it does have a message and is fighting for the achievement of its legitimate rights."



"There certainly will be a problem if we don't catch something. After all, you know the prison at Jeddah's restaurants!"

هكذا من العمل

White House Years

The Autumn of Crises: Jordan (6)

or's note: In the last installment of former Secretary of State Kissinger's memoirs, which Arab News is publishing twice a week, he described the gradual realization in the White House that the Israelis could not fight for Jordan. As the war intensified, there were a series of urgent meetings of President Nixon's staff and consultations with Israeli and Jordanian leaders. Kissinger, who was attending a dinner in New York in honor of Meir, and told him that the U.S. would not frown on an Israeli in support of King Hussein. Rabin, as we left him, said he had to check with his prime minister.

4:45 p.m. in light of the fact that Israel might act on its night, I called the back into session for a meeting and asked my incipally Hal Saunders (and Kennedy) to gather information. I then ritish Ambassador John to inform him of the message. I told him that we were in touch with the Israeli ambassador but did not go into Nixon, still in my office, with me between phone

4:55 p.m. I called Prime Heath's private secretary to read him the message, to inform him that he had been in touch with the ambassador and that Israel's reconnaissance which determined its next move. I suggested I stop using the phone since more people sylvania Avenue could be intercepting a conversation on line.

4:30 p.m. Rabin called Mr. Meir's answer, really fly reconnaissance at the situation around the "quite unpleasant"; military leaders were not that air operations enough. Israel would judgments on to Washington studying the results of the mission, but would take on without further consultation heard my end of this mission as well but made no. He then left my office. At night, the WSAG contingent in the Situation briefed them about what happened since the last meeting discussed what to do if truck during the next our hours. I requested studies during the night on contingency plans possible Soviet moves, packages for Israel and to make up losses; a for Congressional brief and urge the Soviets to. With respect to the interest: "We have two is one, to get them to use uence with the Syrians to withdraw; two, to e they do not believe they e dilemma of an move by putting the on Israel... I think waffl will give us more prob-

4:55 a.m. I called Rogers at tell him of the Rabin con- and the WSAG meeting. ed whether he had any s. There were none. For r senior people were at about 1:00 a.m. I called give him a brief report on AG. He listened to my y of the various agency ns about Soviet reac-

tions. He snorted when I told him of a Defense Department fear that the Soviets might launch air strikes against Israel in retaliation: "I don't believe it."

I went home and to bed. It was 2:00 a.m., early Monday, September 21.

At 5:15 a.m. I was awakened by Al Haig, who had just received a call from Rabin. Though no report of reconnaissance was yet available, Rabin said the Israelis did not consider air strikes alone adequate; ground action might also be necessary. Israel would appreciate the American view within two or three hours.

At 5:35 a.m., I phoned and awakened the President to tell him of Rabin's preliminary response. I urged him to defer a decision and to call a meeting of his senior advisers for 7:30 in the morning. But Nixon knew that a request for Israeli ground action would produce serious controversy, and he would have none of it. "We will make the decision now," he said. He reviewed the pros and cons of an Israeli ground attack with me for a few moments. He asked me to call Sisco for his view.

I began discussing with Haig the wisdom of calling Sisco without involving Rogers, and I had just concluded that I must talk to Rogers when Nixon called back. He had decided to approve Israeli ground action and dictated a thoughtful message to convey to Rabin. He said: "I have decided it. Don't ask anybody else. Tell him (Rabin) 'go'."

I was not about to let the President run the risk of a major confrontation with the Soviet Union without consulting his senior advisers. An Israeli ground operation could produce a Mideast war. I owed it to Nixon to check with Rogers and Laird. Nor was there that much urgency. Israel would surely not move on land without mobilization. I called Sisco, who said he agreed with the President's decision. I next called Rogers, who had serious reservations, especially in the absence of a formal Jordanian request for ground support. Laird was ambiguous; he wanted to consider the intelligence. Between all these calls — which were all made from my home — the President called me frequently to add refinements to his decision. I urged at 7:10 a.m. to call a meeting of his senior advisers in view of the differences of opinion among them. He now reluctantly agreed. Haig informed Rabin that there would not be an American answer until mid-morning.

From here on an hour-by-hour account is no longer necessary, the main issues having become defined during the night's events. Our government was united on approving Israeli air attacks; there was a difference of opinion

as to Israeli ground operations. I did not think the issues required an immediate resolution because the Israeli reply, while adding the complicating threat of a ground war, also provided a political opportunity. If Israel considered a ground action essential, it would have to mobilize. Mobilization would take at least forty-eight hours. And Israel could not afford not to mobilize because it could not permit a Syrian victory, whatever our ultimate reaction. Thus we had a breathing space — if the King could hold on — during which pressures on Syria would mount and perhaps to the point where the crisis resolved itself without war. As Syria saw the increase in Israeli forces on the Golan Heights on the flank of its thrust into Jordan, it was bound to become extremely uneasy. Nasser was likely to press for an end to operations that might soon face him with the impossible dilemma that had led to the disaster of 1967: either breaking Arab solidarity by standing aside or risking another humiliating defeat by intervening. And the same considerations were certain to press on the Soviets. In short, Israeli mobilization, added to our own deployments, could "spook" all our adversaries and yet provide time for a solution short of war.

The National Security Council met at 8:15 a.m., Monday, September 21. Though the discussion concerned mainly the eminently practical issue of how to respond to the Israeli query of our attitude toward ground operations, it really came down again to a philosophical debate on how to handle crises. Rogers believed in very slow and measured escalation, if any. Nixon, as well as I, believed that this was the most likely way for a crisis to become unmanageable. Rogers was basically opposed to Israeli ground involvement for many reasons, including fear of a confrontation with the Soviets. Nixon and I held that if we wished to avoid confrontation with the Soviets we had to create rapidly a calculus of risks they would be unwilling to confront, rather than let them slide into the temptation to match our gradual moves. Rogers wanted to make the ultimate decision depend on whether the Syrians moved south from Irbid, in my view the crisis could be ended only by full Syrian withdrawal from its "liberated zone" in northern Jordan. Nixon finally decided that Sisco could inform Israel that the United States agreed to Israeli ground action in principle, subject to determining the King's view and consultation prior to a final decision.

I had my doubts about asking Hussein. Since in my view Israel should intervene only if the Jordanians were near collapse, we should not mortgage the King's already precarious position in the Arab world by asking him questions he could not afford to answer. Hussein might well acquiesce in what he could never request. But for the immediate management of the crisis it made no difference. Israeli mobilization had already quietly begun; when added to our own deployment, it would create its own menace and its own reality.

Had the Israeli government been eager to strike, our qualified response might have created doubts that could have transmitted themselves to our opponents. Fortunately, Israel had its own strategic assessment, which caused it to mobilize without asking for a final answer and thus to pursue precisely our preferred pace. Insatiable in its quest for reassurance, indeed showing remarkable caution, the Israeli government submitted a set of questions about American policy in the case of hostilities. The preparation of the answers took the better part of the day. No formal decision about ground action needed to be taken during that time. In the meantime, two Israeli brigades were moving onto the Golan Heights, threatening the flank of the Syrian forces in Jordan.

During the morning a message was received from French President Pompidou expressing his "great concern" about possible American intervention and urging Nixon to weigh his decisions with care. The message was not especially helpful, nor did we fail to notice France's attempt to dissociate from us in the midst of a crisis. It had the redeeming virtue, however, of showing that our deployments were being noted. What worried Paris could also disquiet Moscow and Damascus.

The rest of Monday, September 21, was devoted to WSAG meetings to improve our military readiness and to draft a reply to the Israeli query of our attitude toward ground operations, it really came down again to a philosophical debate on how to handle crises. Rogers believed in very slow and measured escalation, if any. Nixon, as well as I, believed that this was the most likely way for a crisis to become unmanageable. Rogers was basically opposed to Israeli ground involvement for many reasons, including fear of a confrontation with the Soviets. Nixon and I held that if we wished to avoid confrontation with the Soviets we had to create rapidly a calculus of risks they would be unwilling to confront, rather than let them slide into the temptation to match our gradual moves. Rogers wanted to make the ultimate decision depend on whether the Syrians moved south from Irbid, in my view the crisis could be ended only by full Syrian withdrawal from its "liberated zone" in northern Jordan. Nixon finally decided that Sisco could inform Israel that the United States agreed to Israeli ground action in principle, subject to determining the King's view and consultation prior to a final decision.

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of the question. Altogether, I found Vorontsov's demarche encouraging. Unless the Soviets were tricking us, they were saying that they were pressing the radical government in Syria to halt its invasion. And tricking us while our strength in the Mediterranean was growing daily and Israel was mobilizing would have been extremely foolhardy.

This was the consensus, too, of another National Security Council meeting assembled at 6 p.m. It confirmed itself to factual briefings and concluded that no decision was needed until sometime the next day.

It had been a tense but potentially decisive twenty-four hours. What started out as an imminent Jordanian collapse was beginning to reverse itself. This was above all due to the courage of the King and his loyal army. But it was also because our deployments and assurance of material support were strengthening his determination while inspiring doubt and therefore hesitation among his adversaries. I was sufficiently confident to tell the President, in two phone conversations as he was retiring, not to cancel a trip to the Mediterranean scheduled to start the following Sunday, September 27: "If the Israelis don't move by Thursday the thing will settle down."

The WSAG meeting at 8:30 the next morning, Tuesday, September 22, received good news. The Jordanians, emboldened by our moves and by the fact that the Syrian air force (under a general named Hafez Assad) pointedly stayed out of combat, were beginning to attack Syrian tanks around Irbid from the air. The estimate was that Syria had lost 120 tanks, 90 to 90 to Jordanian arms, the rest to technical malfunctions. The Israeli forces — which had been our original concern — still remained inactive. Egypt informed us that the Soviets had made a serious effort to get Syria to reconsider its course in Jordan. Israeli forces on the Golan Heights continued to increase. With the military situation stabilizing, Sisco and I agreed that we should ask Rabin once again that there be no Israeli military move without prior consultation. At the same time to maintain the pressure, we increased our own readiness further. Additional aircraft, both fighters and transports, were flown to Europe. All unified commands were put on increased intelligence alert. Two battalions of the 82nd Airborne Division were placed on special six-hour alert.

My calendar shows repeated meetings with the President. An NSC meeting at noon lasted only a half hour and concluded with a Presidential decision to send a message of encouragement and support to Hussein. Basically, as I told the President, we had reached the point where we had done all that was possible; our contingency planning was essentially completed for whatever option he chose. The maximum pressures available had been assembled; the final decision would depend on how others assessed them and responded.

In the course of the afternoon

we received two answers, one from Jordan, the other from Israel. The King was ambivalent about Israeli air strikes and negative about Israeli ground support. The Israelis informed us that their ground action, if it took place, would be confined to Jordan (that is, they would not attack Syria). Israel also wanted further clarification of our intentions — which reassured us that Israel was far from eager to jump in. The two messages tended to cancel each other out. But by then the final choices that Damascus and Moscow would make depended on developments that had already occurred — our augmentation and Israeli mobilization.

My optimism was reinforced by a conversation with the Soviet charge. Contrary to my usual practice of never attending Embassy receptions, I decided to stop by a party at the Egyptian mission on the evening of September 22 to show that our policy was not anti-Arab. Vorontsov excitedly stopped me in full view of many other guests and asked why we had not replied to the Soviet note of the previous day. I said that there was nothing we could add to what we had requested on Sunday: Syrian troops would have to withdraw — Vorontsov asked if we would consider it sufficient if the Syrians stopped where they were. I insisted on their return to Syria. Vorontsov then affected to be concerned about our well-being. Jordan, he averred, was not a vital Soviet interest, but American intervention would cause the United States terrible difficulties throughout the Arab world. "In that case," I cracked, "you should relax because you win either way."

All this occurred within the potential hearing of other guests, including reporters. Obviously, Vorontsov was eager for his view to become known. George Sherman of the Washington Star wrote the next day:

Vorontsov was unusually candid about the Soviet desire to have Syrian intervention ended. He said that Soviet contacts with Syria are still not concluded. And under questioning he pointedly included Syria, as well as Israel and the United States, in a general statement that "we believe that there should be no outside intervention of any kind."

Soviet diplomats around the world were making similar comments. The unsettled question was whether these pressures would operate on Damascus before events in Jordan imposed their own pace.

In managing the conclusion of any crisis the problem is to calibrate pressures to produce the maximum incentive for settlement without giving the other side the impression that it has no way of avoiding a confrontation. Paradoxically, perhaps the most critical moment occurs when the opponent appears ready to settle; then it is the natural temptation to

relax and perhaps to ease the process by a gesture of goodwill. This is almost always a mistake, the time for conciliation is after the crisis is surmounted and a settlement or modus vivendi has in fact been reached. Then moderation can be ascribed to generosity and goodwill; before, it may abort the hopeful prospects by raising last-minute doubts as to whether the cost of settlement need in fact be paid. Stopping our military actions in Korea in 1951 when cease-fire talks started almost surely prolonged the talks; in retrospect I would make the same argument about the Vietnam bombing halt in 1968, though I held a different view at the time.

That is why on Wednesday, September 23, even though a Syrian withdrawal was probable, I pressed for an augmentation of our forces in the Mediterranean. September 23 would be critical. If the Syrian forces did not withdraw — if, for example, they simply dug in — the point of maximum pressure would pass. Israel would either intervene with the attendant consequences or we would be seen to be bluffing. Then the war might start up again — or else the Syrians would maintain a "liberated zone" in Jordan, mortgaging the King's survival. I thought it wisest to strengthen the balance of incentives until we knew in fact that the Syrian forces had withdrawn. Letting up now would surely leak and could convey the wrong signal at a critical moment. Four more destroyers were therefore authorized to leave the United States for the Mediterranean, two attack submarines were slated to pass through the Strait of Gibraltar on September 25 and September 29. Contingency planning against Soviet intervention continued at the WSAG meeting in the morning.

This was the essence of a disagreement between Rogers and me at the National Security Council meeting later that morning. Rogers, with the crisis on the way to resolution, suddenly discovered that the pledges of support for Israeli action that the President had approved two days earlier in his presence were open-ended commitments and asked that they be formally revoked. It seemed to me that this was not the time to generate a dispute that would surely leak and inevitably raise questions about our resolution in Israeli, Soviet, and Syrian minds. There was time enough to clear the record after we were certain that the Syrian tanks had withdrawn. Moreover, we had indicated the previous day that we did not favor unilateral Israeli action, and Israel had shown no sign of anything except great caution. The President supported my view but asked Sisco to reiterate our request to Rabin not to act without consultation. Israel gave this assurance later in the day without any qualification.

My records show that the President and I met five times alone

between the 9:30 a.m. NSC meeting and 2:50 p.m., the moment when we received conclusive word that Syrian tanks were withdrawing from Jordan.

There remained only the pleasant aftermath of success. I called each of the members of the Washington Special Actions Group to thank them for their superb support. I was especially appreciative of Joe Sisco's contribution. He had been an indispensable link between the State Department and the White House, in addition to handling the diplomatic moves with efficiency and dispatch. King Hussein wired his gratitude and admiration to the President. Congressional and press briefings were arranged.

Even Anatoly Dobrynin showed up again in Washington on Thursday, September 24, as if to underline that normalcy had returned. He called on me on September 25, expressing pain that he had never replied to the Soviet note of September 21. I pointed out that during the course of the year every Soviet note had been followed by an unfriendly action incompatible with it; hence, we simply awaited events. Dobrynin assured me that the Soviet Union had not known of the Syrian plan to invade Jordan. He weakened his case considerably by reassuring me that Soviet advisers had left their Syrian units before the latter crossed the frontier! He said pleasantly that the Kremlin was willing to let bygones be bygones and wanted to consult about Middle East issues. I evaded this by saying I would take it up with the President, in the meantime I could assure him that the United States would not undertake military action in Jordan unless other outside forces intervened.

On that day, too, we sent the following message to Israel:

According to the latest available information, the forces which invaded Jordan have withdrawn to Syria. We believe that the steps Israel took have contributed measurably to that withdrawal. We appreciate the prompt and positive Israeli response to our approach. Because circumstances will be different if there is another attack, we consider that all aspects of the exchanges between us with regard to this Syrian invasion of Jordan are no longer applicable, and we understand that Israel agrees. If new situation arises, there will have to be a fresh exchange.

The forces of moderation in the Middle East had been preserved. The King and prevailed by his own courage and decisiveness. Yet these would have been in vain but for his friendship with the United States. The Soviets had backed off, raising by another notch the growing Arab disenchantment with Moscow.

The Jordan crisis was over. But the repose was not to last long. Within forty-eight hours of the withdrawal of Syrian tanks we faced another crisis — this time over a Soviet naval base in Cuba.

little glamor to the Kingdom

yadh's sisters and cousins and aunts

By Joyce Prince

JDH — With a counter-trucks and pickups, honks and blaring cassette he Riyadh Players make

n its 14th year, the group sential part of the capital. performance of Gilbert and was particularly enjoy- those found of London's age of light opera. try to bring a little stage to those in the Kingdom oy a little touch of theat- Harlin Turner, president iyadh Players and director last show.

"South Pacific" in the hose for the October pro- "The Wonderful World ert and Sullivan," selec- om four of the fourteen peras: "The Mikado," s of Penzanz," "H.M.S. e" and "Patience." "Fyg- and Galateaz" is to be the ber production. It was by Gilbert but is not gen- sidered one of the Savoy on. The Riyadh Players n the show on the 24th of onth at the H9 Corps ers auditorium.

against the complication and expense of changing scenes and the "little theater" atmosphere worked well.

Terry Short and Chris Passingham opened the show with the overture transposed for two pianos. Although there is nothing like a full orchestra, they did an admirable job. Passingham has been playing for 14 years and has often performed with the Riyadh Players. Short is not as well known to the Riyadh stage but hopes to spend more time with the group.

Solo Debut
Linda Rogan's solo debut was excellent. She has one of the most accomplished voices in the group and her rendition of "I Cannot Tell What This Love May Be," from "Patience," ample justice to the emotional complexity of the lyrics. She has been singing for 15 years, the last two of which with the Players.

John Bartley, well known in Jeddah as one of the founders of the city's Light Opera Company, sang "The Silver Churn," also from "Patience" with a subtle command piece.

Perhaps one of the most enthusiastic and energetic singers was Tony Lawton, who took full advantage of the humor in "I Am the Very Model of a Major General."

The men's chorus, dressed in black trousers, white shirts and red sashes and the women's chorus, in purple ankle-length

rocks, were neither obtrusive nor diffident.

Turner, as director, skillfully arranged the selections, packing in 25 pieces in a well-paced two-and-a-half hours. The group was in rehearsal for six weeks and the results were impressive.

Riyadh Players has always been fascinated with Light Opera. In 1975, they put on the "Pirates of Penzanz," followed by the

theatrical groups.

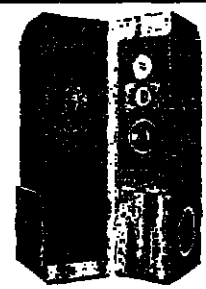
The group is also a source of much needed companionship and activity for those living in Riyadh. As Linda Rogan put it, "The Players gives me an opportunity to use my voice and to be involved with a group of people from all over the world who also enjoy singing and acting."

The city looks forward to the next production.



The men's chorus of the Riyadh Players, an amateur theater group now in its 14th year

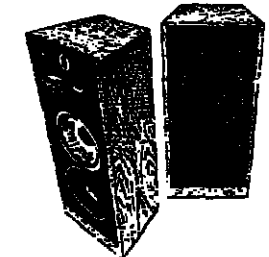
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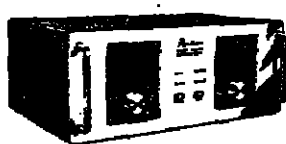
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Oil producers held unlikely to hike liftings

KUWAIT, Nov. 10 (AP) — Arab oil producers are not prepared to increase their production to cover shortages, should Iran cutoff its oil to the United States, a local newspaper reported Saturday.

The crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations is also likely to result in a big boost in oil prices next month, another Kuwait newspaper claimed.

The daily *Al-Rai Al-Aam* quoted unidentified well-informed sources for its report the Arabs would refuse to increase their oil production.

The claim of a likely price boost was also attributed to unnamed sources of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) by the daily *As-Siyassa*.

These OPEC sources expect the price of oil to leapfrog to \$30 per barrel before Dec. 20, the date of the

next bi-annual OPEC meeting, the papers said. There have already been indications that OPEC ministers meeting in Caracas, Venezuela, would vote to raise the price at the meeting, but its size has not been decided.

Meanwhile, Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw has been quoted in a magazine interview as saying that the Netherlands recognizes the need for a gradual increase in oil prices to help conserve energy and develop alternative fuels.

In an interview published Saturday in the Paris-based Arab political weekly *Al-Mustaqbal*, Van der Klaauw was reported as saying: "We recognize the concern of oil producing countries about their oil reserves being depleted too fast in relation to the revenues they need for their orderly economic development."

McDonnell Douglas Corp., 4 aides indicted on fraud

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP) — McDonnell Douglas Corp. and four top officials of the aircraft manufacturer were indicted on fraud and conspiracy charges stemming from the alleged payment of more than \$7 million dollars in foreign payoffs to promote sales of DC-10 airplanes.

The 11-count indictment, returned in U.S. District Court here Friday, names James S. McDonnell III, corporate vice president and director; John C. Brizendine, president of Douglas

Aircraft Co.; Charles M. Forsyth, executive vice president of Douglas Aircraft; and Sherman Pruitt Jr., sales manager for the aircraft company.

The company could not be reached immediately for comment.

The government charged that McDonnell Douglas of St. Louis, the biggest U.S. defense contractor, conspired to pay \$1.6 million in payments to Pakistan International Airlines for the sale of four of the company's wide-bodied DC-10s.

Over 7.5 billion bushels U.S. corn harvest hits record

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP) — American farmers are harvesting a record corn crop of 7.59 billion bushels this fall, the basic U.S. grain for producing meat, poultry and milk in the coming year, the Agriculture Department has said.

The huge harvest, 7 per cent larger than last year's, also will serve as a reserve for what officials expect will be a record foreign demand for U.S. corn, wheat and

other commodities. Based on field surveys as of Nov. 1, the new estimate was up by 195 million bushels — 3 per cent — from the forecast a month ago. Last year's harvest, also a record, was 7.08 billion bushels.

In a related report, officials said the Soviet Union's grain harvest this year is estimated at 175 million metric tons, unchanged from prospects a month ago.

The department's crop report

ing board also estimated a 1979 U.S. soybean crop of 2.24 billion bushels, up 20 per cent from the 1978 harvest of 1.84 billion bushels, and 1 per cent more than last month's forecast of 2.21 billion bushels.

Corn is the largest U.S. grain crop by far and is most important as livestock feed and for export to other countries. Soybeans, when crushed, yield high-protein meal for livestock feed plus vegetable oil for cooking, margarine and other purposes.

In the report on Soviet grain production, USDA's estimate of the 1979 grain harvest at 175 million metric tons is down 26.2 per cent from last year's record 237.2 million.

By comparison, the U.S. corn harvest alone this year equals 192.7 million metric tons, according to the new estimate.

A metric ton is about 2,205 pounds and, for example, is equal to 39.4 bushels of corn or 36.7 bushels of wheat.

Abu Dhabi firm to get bank loan

ABU DHABI, Nov. 10 (R) — The Abu Dhabi Pipeline Construction Company (ADPIC) will receive a 15 million dirhams (about \$4 million) loan to finance the purchase of equipment, under an agreement signed Saturday, the official Emirates news agency said.

The Abu Dhabi National Bank leads a group of banks in providing the four-year loan.

ADPIC, owned by the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (60 per cent) and France's Entrepouse (40 per cent), was set up in October last year for the construction and maintenance of gas and oil pipelines and other installations.

But U.S. 'can offset' oil cut IEA reports 'bad results' on Western oil consumption

HAMBURG, West Germany, Nov. 10 (Agencies) — Western countries will not achieve their goal of cutting oil consumption by five per cent this year, International Energy Agency (IEA) Director Ulf Lantzknecht said.

But Dr. Lantzknecht said the estimated 1979 saving of between two and three per cent was "by no means a bad result."

The director of the Paris-based IEA, which monitors the energy performance of 20 industrialized countries, was speaking Friday at the annual meeting of the West German Fuels Association.

Dr. Lantzknecht predicted that oil-producing countries would not exceed their present production rate of 30 million barrels per day. These restrictions would create considerable excess demand, reaching six million barrels per day by 1990, he said.

Although most Western countries were well stocked up for the coming winter, upward pressure on prices was still strong, Dr. Lantzknecht said.

But U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller said that Americans could rapidly offset an oil cutoff by Iran if they reduced their use of gasoline and petroleum.

"If we had a shortfall by not purchasing the equivalent of 700,000 barrels of Iranian oil, if it came to that, I believe the Ameri-

can public would react very quickly to cut their own usage by that amount and, therefore, offset that action," Miller said.

He continued: "I believe that would be a very powerful thing to do. It would be a good message to send."

The treasury secretary added that he thought Americans could, for example, use 15 per cent less gasoline "without changing their standard of living, by just adjusting the way they live."

Miller made the comments Friday during one of the first interviews he has granted since taking over the United States' top economic post in July.

It came as U.S. officials continued their efforts to free 60 American hostages held in the U.S. embassy in Tehran by Iranian students who wanted deposed Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi returned to his homeland.

And it followed by less than 24 hours reports from the National Iranian Oil Co. and its clients that Iran is continuing to export oil but will cut back shipments by 5 per cent in the fourth quarter this year.

Miller said the Carter administration was not considering trade sanctions or the withdrawal of visas from Iranians currently in the United States as ways of retaliating against an Iranian oil

cutoff. "We have no reason to look at such responses," said.

Meanwhile, however, President Jimmy Carter's chief inflation fighter, Alfred Kahn, told a House of Representatives subcommittee hearing that the administration was looking into the possibility of asking Congress to impose additional tax on gasoline to conserve. The new tax would be in the range of 25 cents per gallon, Kahn said.

Miller also made these points his wide-ranging interview reporters from the Associated Press and other news services. Inflation in the United States should drop below 10 per cent spring, which is considerably optimistic than predictions of inflation fighter Kahn.

Oil price changes would moderate if oil producers maintained current production and the world's nations continued efforts at conservation. "But cannot predict in this time of reason or another there might some unexpected event."

Miller is scheduled to leave for near Thanksgiving Day 1-week-long trip to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

Foreign Exchange Rates			
Quoted at 6:00 P.M. SATURDAY			
	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.37	3.38	3.375
Pound Sterling	7.04	7.13	7.13
Deutsche Mark (100)	188.00	189.00	188.25
Swiss F (100)	204.00	206.00	204.80
French F (100)	80.00	80.50	80.50
Italian Lira (10,000)	41.00	41.00	40.85
Lebanese Lira (100)		102.00	101.80
Syrian Lira (100)		78.50	86.60
Egyptian Pound		4.60	4.63
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.20	12.10
Jordanian Dinar		11.28	11.22
Emirates Dirham (100)		90.00	89.75
Qatari Riyal (100)		90.85	90.85
Bahraini Dinar		9.00	8.97
Iranian Rial (100)			
Iraqi Dinar (100)		9.25	
Yemeni Rial (100)		74.50	74.25
Moroccan Dirham (100)		80.00	86.60
Indian Rupee (100)			40.60
Pakistani Rupee (100)			34.35
Gold kg.		42,500.00	
10 Tolas bar		5,000.00	
Silver kg.			
Japanese Yen (1,000)	13.90		15.00
Canadian Dollar	2.84	3.00	
Belgian Franc (1,000)	116.00	113.00	
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	169.00	170.00	169.00
Spanish Peso		51.50	51.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)		80.00	
Philippines Peso (1,000)			46.00
Singapore			1.58

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel.: 23815.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing date
Municipality of Medina	Making of concrete places for the drinking trough of trees on Arwah Abbar Ali road		200	Nov. 20
" " "	Supply of two trucks for the transportation of meat	50	50	Nov. 20
Ministry of Health	Sanitation of city hospitals: King's Hospital, Maternity Hospital, Psychological Diseases Hospital, Fever Hospital, Eye Hospital and Chest Diseases Hospital	531	50	Nov. 19
Saudi Arabian Airlines	Printing of the 1979 Annual Report	28/79	20	Nov. 18
" " "	Cleaning of aircraft at the Jizan airport	27/79	20	Nov. 12

PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 10TH NOVEMBER, 1979, 20TH DHUL HILJAH 1399.

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
5.	Dona Katerina	Alpha	Bgd. Barley	8.11.79
6.	Bargos Ex	A.E.T.	General	8.11.79
7.	Robur-Lee	Alpha	General	8.11.79
8.	Arcturian Sky	Alpha	Bgd. Barley	8.11.79
9.	Charity	Alpha	General	8.11.79
10.	Fuso Maru	Alpha	General	8.11.79
11.	Amazon Maru	A.E.T.	General	8.11.79
12.				
14.	Atlantic Freighter	O.C.E.	Gen. Cereals	1.11.79
15.	Sky Rafter	El Havi	Gen. Cereals	7.11.79
16.	schiller	Robeco	Bulk Cement	4.11.79
17.	Falcon Arrow	Alasbah	Bulk Cement	10.11.79
18.	Ponderosa	Atar	Timber	1.11.79
19.	searable	S'bolshi	General	4.11.79
20.	Bargos Ex Spruce	Karoo	Flour/Rice/Gen.	10.11.79
21.	Calliope	Sgd. Barley	Flour/Rice/Gen.	8.11.79
22.	El Kachway	Feyaz	Oilseeds	8.11.79
23.	Holy Star	Alwan	Maize/Sorghum	8.11.79
24.	Serros Sea	O.C.E.	Fruit	8.11.79
25.	Marzario Persia	A.E.T.	General	8.11.79
26.	Seaspeed Arabia	Feyaz	General	8.11.79

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 20.12.1399/10.11.1979 — CHANGES PAST 48 HOURS.

1.	Epilola	Karoo	Bulk Wheat	5.11.79
2.	Tarpon Spring	Karoo	General	8.11.79
3.	Thomas Meerk	Karoo	General	8.11.79
4.	Talning	Seaspeed	General	8.11.79
5.	New Bright	Seaspeed	General	8.11.79
6.	Polinile (D.B.)	Barber	Bulk Cement	8.11.79
7.	Australia Star	Barber	General	8.11.79
8.	Rebentia	Alwan	General	8.11.79
9.	Hual Traveller	S.M.C.	General	8.11.79
10.	Pearl Flag	Seaspeed	General	8.11.79
11.	Prim rose	Goatli	General	8.11.79

2. RECENT ARRIVALS:				
1.	Epilola	Karoo	Bulk Wheat	5.11.79
2.	Tarpon Spring	Karoo	General	8.11.79
3.	Thomas Meerk	Karoo	General	8.11.79
4.	Talning	Seaspeed	General	8.11.79
5.	New Bright	Seaspeed	General	8.11.79
6.	Polinile (D.B.)	Barber	Bulk Cement	8.11.79
7.	Australia Star	Barber	General	8.11.79
8.	Rebentia	Alwan	General	8.11.79
9.	Hual Traveller	S.M.C.	General	8.11.79
10.	Pearl Flag	Seaspeed	General	8.11.79
11.	Prim rose	Goatli	General	8.11.79

Notice to Consignees UNITED ENTERPRISES Dammam

are pleased to announce the ETAS of the undermentioned vessels at Dammam Port.

MELINA/4	11-11-79	Rice & Gen
KOETHEN/5	11-11-79	Gen. Barley
LAMTONG DHAI 4/79	14-11-79	Gen. Barley
TSING YI ISLAND 4/79	24-11-79	Gen. Barley

VESSLS SAILED

SUNSHINE ISLAND 2/79	22-10-79
PALM TRADER	24-10-79
MELINA/6	24-10-79
EASTERN MAID	24-10-79
FREITAL 13/79	25-10-79
MALDIVE TRADER/4	29-10-79
DESPINA GIVARIOIS	31-10-79

Consignees having cargo on vessels mentioned above are requested to contact us for obtaining delivery orders against original Bills of Lading or Bank Guarantees.

UNITED ENTERPRISES.

Port Road P.O. BOX. NO.443,
Tel:23044/29180 Telex: 601064 SJ
CABLE: UNENCO.

HAJI ABDULLAH ALIREZA & CO. LTD., JEDDAH
AGENTS OF
HANSA LINE
DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS-GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA"
ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF
mv FREIENFELS VOY.9232H
(WITH CONTAINERS UNDER EMEC SERVICE)
ON 11-11-79 (ETD 12-11-79)
CONSIGNEES HAVING CARGO ON THIS VESSEL UNDER HANSA/NEDLLOYD/CMB BILLS OF LADING ARE REQUESTED TO CONTACT RESPECTIVE SHIPPING AGENTS WITH ORIGINAL BILLS OF LADING IN ORDER TO OBTAIN DELIVERY ORDERS FOR THEIR CONSIGNMENTS.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT, ALIREZA CENTRE, 12TH FLOOR, KING ABDUL AZIZ STREET, P.O. BOX 7158, JEDDAH
CABLE: ZAINALREZASHIP, TELEX: 401037 ZEREZA SJ
PHONE: 22233 EXT: 313-360-298
NEDLLOYD AGENT: ALATAS AGENCIES, PHONE: 28333
CMB AGENTS: ALGOSAIBI AGENCIES, PHONE: 31481

Rolleiflex SL 35 E
OWNING A Rollei SAYS...
Something About You.....
TASTE — QUALITY — HIGH IDEAL
Rollei
SOLE AGENTS
STUDIO SAMIR
JEDDAH — RIADH — AL-KHOBAR

International Finance

International Bourse, Commodities, Money and Exchange Rates

البورصات الدولية

City Development	1.35	1.35
Cold Storage	2.34	2.34
Cons. Plants	2.10	2.10
D.B.S.	5.00	4.90
F & N	5.65	(N7)
Haw Par Bros.	1.57	1.50
Incapac	2.01	2.00
Int. B.C.	(5.7)	(5.7)

Jardine Matheson	1 NT	1
Kempas	5.10	1 NT
KL, Kepong	3.48	3.55
Malayan	7.70	7.70
Malaya Tobacco	4.16	4.16
N. Borneo Timber	2.08	2.08
National Iron	5.50	5.50
N. Selayang	5.50	5.50
O.C. B.C.	7.00	6.90
Rothmans	1 NT	3.80
Serim	1 NT	3.80
Siam Darby	3.28	3.28
Singapore Land	1.96	1.96
Straits Traders	7.10	7.10
T. Harbour	1 NT	3.80
Tanaka	5.50	5.50
Tractors Malaya	6.05	6.05
Trooth	9.50	9.50
U.O.B. Bank	3.32	3.32
William Jacks Co.	1.50	1.50

	Prices Yen
Asahi Elec. Chem.	15
Bank of Tokyo	208
Banyo Pharm.	548
Canon Camera	574
Daikin Kango Bank	385
Daiwa Hog.	260
Fuji Photo Film	576
Fujitsu	417
Hitachi	251
Hitachi	219
K. Iron	540
Kajima	1'N'Q
Kansai E. Power	840
Kawachi Steel	107
Komatsu	319
Kubota	348
Matsushita Elec.	696
Mitsubishi Electric	177
Mitsubishi Electric	177
Mitsubishi Hy. Ind.	161

Mitsui Co.	402	42
Mitsumi Electric	505	50
Nippon Electric	360	36
Nippon Oil	2300	230
Nippon Steel	100	10
Nissan Motor	656	65
Pioneer	1900	180
Ricoh	602	60
Sharp	483	48
Shinsei	1160	116
Sony	1660	166
Suntomoto Chem.	718	71
Takeda	489	48
Tajiri	133	13
Tokyo Marine Fire	612	61
Tosco, Indus.	178	17

Toshiba Elec.	165	16
Toto	459	44
Toyo Kogyo	406	45
Toyota	860	85

SYDNEY	
Closing	Clos
Nov. 7	Nov

	Price	Am.	Doll.
ACI	2.08	3.	
AGC	1.42	1.	
Allied	8.10	8.	
Amari	2.31	2.	
Ampel	1.15	1.	
Ampel Exploration	1.95	1.	
ANI	1.95	1.	
Ansett	1.75	1.	
ANZ	1.73	1.	

A-Z Bank	3.72	3.72
Associated Minerals	2.48	2.48
Assoc. Securities	(NT)	(NT)
Bank NSW	2.90	2.90
BH South	3.80	3.80
BHP	9.90	9.90
Bonapville Copper	2.24	2.24
Bundaberg	7.40	7.40
Carlton United	1.78	1.78
Carp Wr	1.78	1.78
CBA	2.54	2.54

Central	20.00	21.
Central Norseman	7.50	7.
Coles (G.J.)	1.08	2.
Comnico	3.95	3.
Cons. Gold	5.80	6.
CRA	3.80	3.
CSR	4.60	4.
Cudgen	1.20	1.
Dunlop Rubber	0.88	0.
EGM	2.30	2.

EZ Industries	4.76	4.
Fairfax	1.48	1.
Grace Bros.	1.94	1.
Hammesley	3.35	3.
Hanlonco	(NT)	11.
Hooker	0.87	0.
Kathleen	1.00	0.
Lead Lease	2.90	2.
Magellan	2.75	2.
Mauri Bros.	0.85	0.
Metric Exploration	0.87	0.

MIM Holdings	3.38	3.
Mt Lyall	1.80	1.
Myer Emporium	1.53	1.
Nat. Bank	2.55	2.
Nicholas International ..	1.08	1.
Nth. BH	3.10	2.
Oakbridge	2.65	2.
Oil Search	0.16	0.
Pancontinental	14.70	14.
Peko-Wallasey	0.74	0.
Pollack-Wood	5.00	5.

Pioneer Concrete	2.00	4.
Queensland Mines	6.70	6.
Remcon	15.00	15.
Repsco	1.23	1.
Robe	(NT)	1.
Santos	(NT)	6.
Selltrust	(NT)	2.
H.C. Steigh	1.00	1.
Southern	8.10	8.
Southland Mining	(NT)	0.

Stocks and Holdings . . .	5.50	5.
Swan	1.47	1.
Theben	6.70	6.
TNT	1.89	1.
Tooths	1.60	1.
Tooth	1.78	1.
Utah	4.35	4.
Waltons	0.71	0.
Weeks	(NT)	8.
Westfield	4.05	4.
WMC	3.38	3.

Woodside Pete	1.95	1.
Woolworths	1.46	1.
ZURICH		
	Closing Nov. 7	Closing Nov.
	Price Swiss Frs	
Absolut	1215	122

BOV (Beaver)	1805	181
Buehrle	2420	244
Cuba Gelpy (Beaver) ..	1275	134
Cuba Gelpy (Non-voting)	990	99
Columbus	685	68
Credit Suisse	2235	223
Electrostat	3070	307
Fischer (George)	745	75
Jelmoli (Fr. 100)	1410	141
Landolt (Fr. 100)	1575	157

Landis Off (Ward)	1310	1310
Neske (Beare)	3310	3310
Sandoz (Beare)	4075	4075
Spitzer (Reg)	2850	2850
Swissair (Beare)	770	770
Swiss Bank Corp.	385	385
Swiss Re-In (Beare) ..	5775	5800
Union Bank	1360	1360
Wurth Acc (Beare)	2300	2300
Zurich Ins (Beare)	13400	13500

BASLF.	
Firelli	264
Roche Baby	6975
Roche Div. Cert.	70250

NOTES
STOCKS
(NT) = Not Traded. SUSP = Suspended

BONDS
Selection of Eurodollar updated weekly
from source.

EXCHANGE RATES أسعار العملات الدولية

Dollar Exchange Rates as quoted by Bank of America IFC		Exchange Rates for the DMF's SDK	
Nov. 6	Nov. 8	Nov. 6	Nov. 7
		US Dollar	1.28830
		Australian Dollar	1.29011
		Amstrian Schilling	1.17886
			16.5779

Netherlands	1.9,980	1.4899	Indian Lark	165,735	309,368
Belgian C	28,990	28,970	Japanese Yen	306,229	2,562,116
Belgian F	29,625	29,598	Dutch Guilder	2,56887	0.48925
Denmark	5.3137	5.2992	Norwegian Krone	6.47093	0.617573
Norway	5.0365	5.0355	Pound Sterling	8.621227	4.33513
Sweden	4.2585	4.2465	Saudi Arabian Rial	4.33513	0.617573

£ (STERLING)	الجنيه		
Closing Spot Sterling Rates at London			
Kuwaiti Dinar	0.36824	0.361148	
Malaysian Ringgit	2.82563	UNAV	
Singapore Dollar	UN41	UNAV	
South African Rand	1.06736	1.06841	
Swiss Franc	UN94	2.11256	
S. A. F. Dirham	UN7400	4.87201	

SW/Gst (max)	3.4406-3.4458
W. Germany	3.7485-3.7525
France	8.7698-8.7740
Netherlands	4.1550-4.1600
Belgian C	66.69-66.79
Belgian F	62.05-62.15

Exchange Rates for the ECU
Official Brussels Fixing

November 8

Portugal	105.25-108.55	French Franc	5.81855
Austria	26.93-27.03	Italian Lira	11.48.34
Japan	405.25-406.25	Irish POUND	0.669912
Ireland	1.0145-1.0160	US Dollar	1.38471
		Swiss Franc	2.27092

	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	Austrian Schilling	17.8143
USA	1.7869	1.7922	Finnish Markka	5.27436
Britain	3.7320	3.7570	Japanese Yen	334.892
Ireland	1.6920	1.7030	Greek Drachma	52.1952

Denmark	33.800	33.790		
Norway	35.585	35.575		
Sweden	42.155	42.220		
Italy	2.160	2.160		
Austria	13.918	13.915		
London			395.00	383.75

COMMODITIES اسعار السلع والمعادن

					£ per tonne
December	1447	1445	1455	1452	
March	1446	1445	1457	1455	
May	1466	1465	1476	1474	
July	1489	1484	1498	1497	
September	1515	1500	1517	1515	

Pounds Sterling per metric ton (except Silver)

	Closing £ per tonne	Closing £ per tonne			£ per tonne	£ per tonne
Cash	812-815	825-830	November	1810-1805	1781-1780	
Three months	764-784.5	790-792	January	1839-1837	1812-1810	
Sales	800 tons	1,000 tons	March	1761-1759	1754-1753	

		¢ per tonne		ICO COFFEE	
Wirebars					
Cash	955.957	961.965			
Three months	972.973	979.5.980			
Sales	12,000 tons	12,400 tons			
				Other Mild Arabicas	206.00 UNAV
				Robustas	176.80 UNAV

Sales	2,800 tons	800 tons	Bremen-Hamburg Price	211.50	UNAV
Market quiet					
LEAD			RUBBER		

Market steady		Oct.-December	74.08-74.16	73.20-73.30
		January-March	76.35-76.50	75.70-76.00
		April-June	78.65-78.71	78.30-78.35
		July-September	81.15-81.39	80.70-80.75
		Market closed quiet		

SILVER		فضة
		March 176.20-176.10 175.90-175.75
		May 176.50-176.25 175.95-175.85
		August 177.00-176.75 176.25-176.00
		October 178.00-177.50 177.10-176.90
	Pence per troy ounce	Total sales: 4,785 Market tone: Very steady
Cash	805-807 789-791	
Three months	806-812 806-807	

£ per tonne		March	(NT)	(NT)
Standard		May	(NT)	(NT)
Cash	7620-7660	July	(NT)	(NT)
Three months	7485-7495	October	(NT)	(NT)
		December	(NT)	(NT)

Three months	1-200-1200	1-999-1200
Sales	All ton	5,800 tons

Market very steady

November 8
Liverpool cotton shipment offered prices in U.S. cents per pound (previous levels in brackets) as supplied by a leading trading company.
Major shipping origins Thursday included:

Sales.....	1,500 tons	1,200 tons	Nov-Dec 60.60 offered (UNCH).
Market quiet			Giza 66 FG, 138.85 offered (UNCH).
			Sudan Barkat (1 1/2 inch).
			Nov-Dec No. 3B, 121.48 offered (UNCH).
			Nov-Dec No. 5B, 113.40 offered (UNCH).

U.S. (1)	110.1	111.5	DN 1.4
U.K.	148.9	141.1	DN 4.9

Spain	51.3	51.3	DN 1.9	November	218.00	219.00
Switzerland	92.5	93.0	DN 1.7	December	228.00	229.00
Netherlands	82.0	83.7	DN 5.4	January	232.00	233.00
Italy	56.6	57.0	DN 1.7	February	234.00	235.00
Belgium	106.1	107.1	DN 3.2			

NYSE	242.00	244.50
------	--------	--------

B.C.

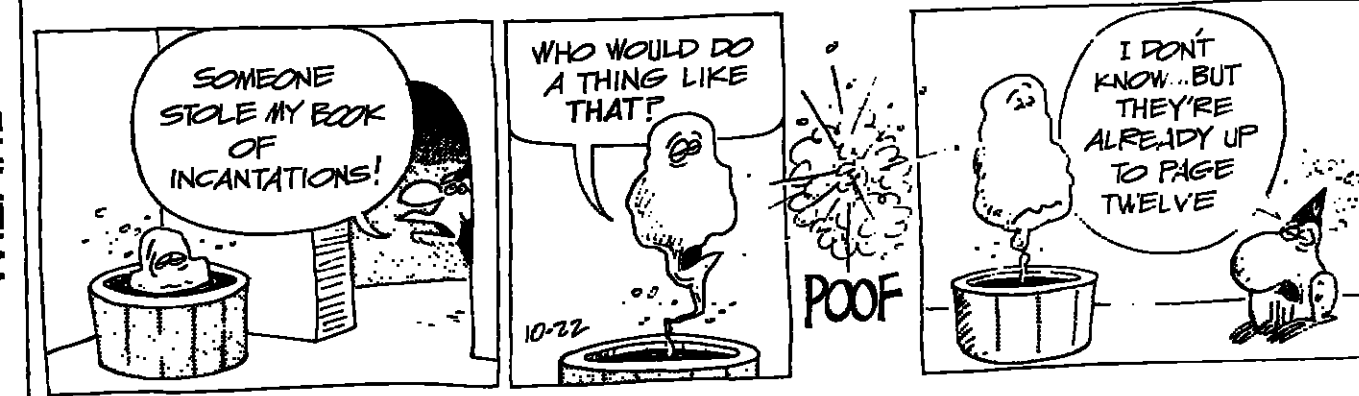
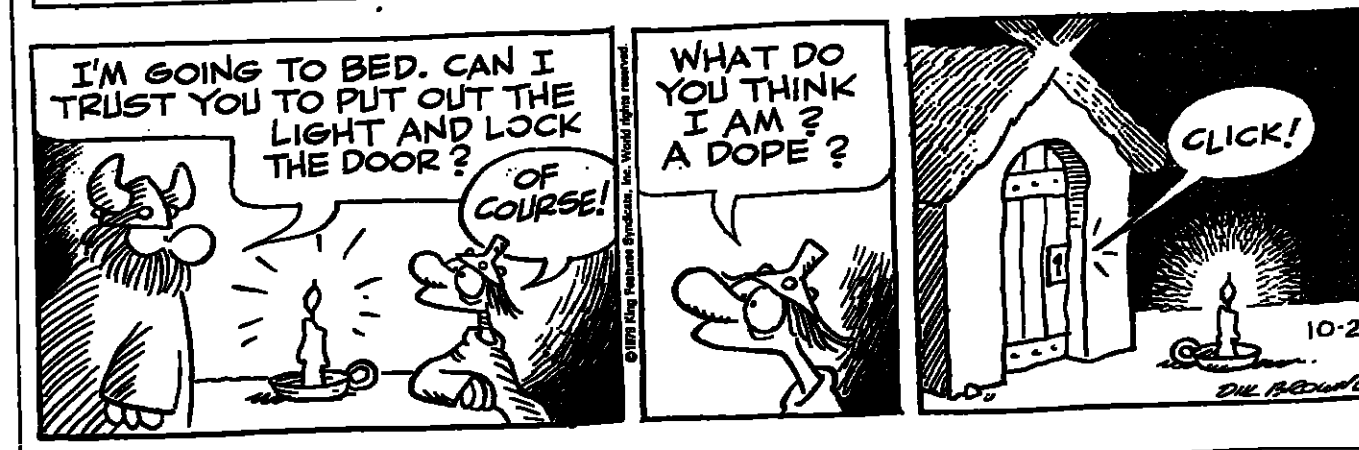
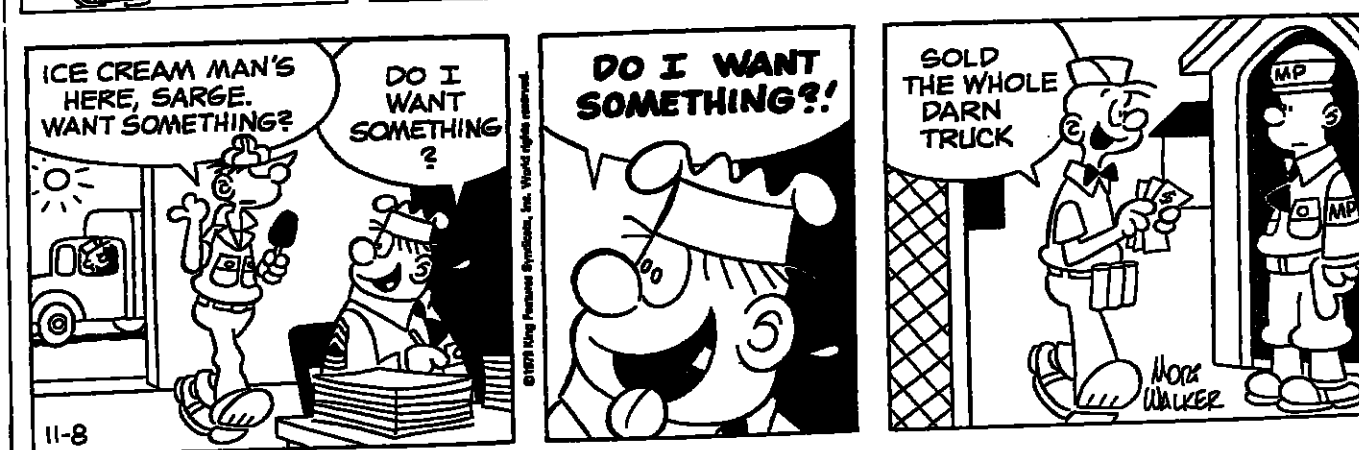
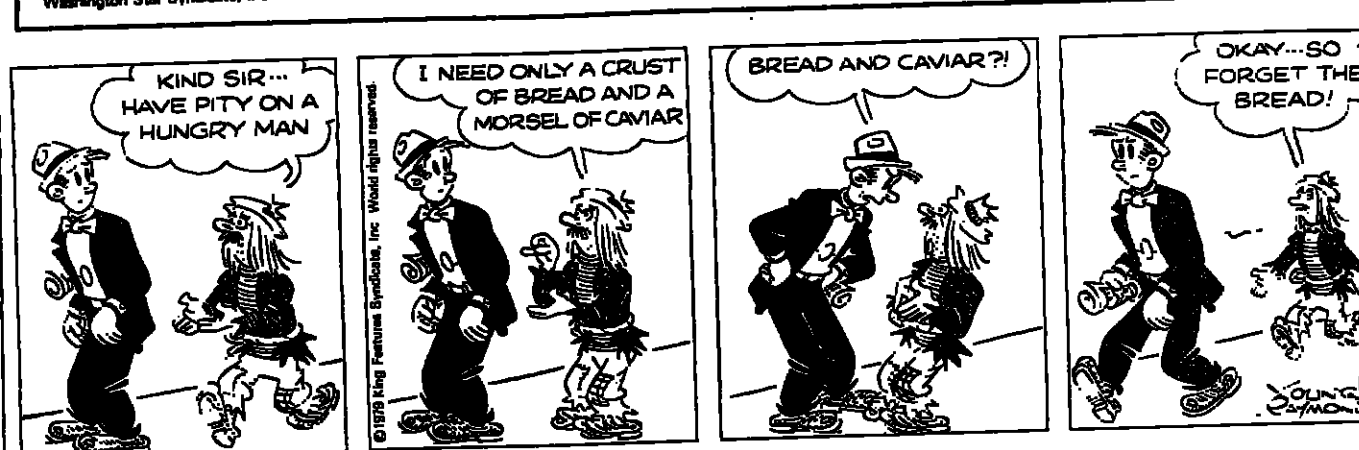
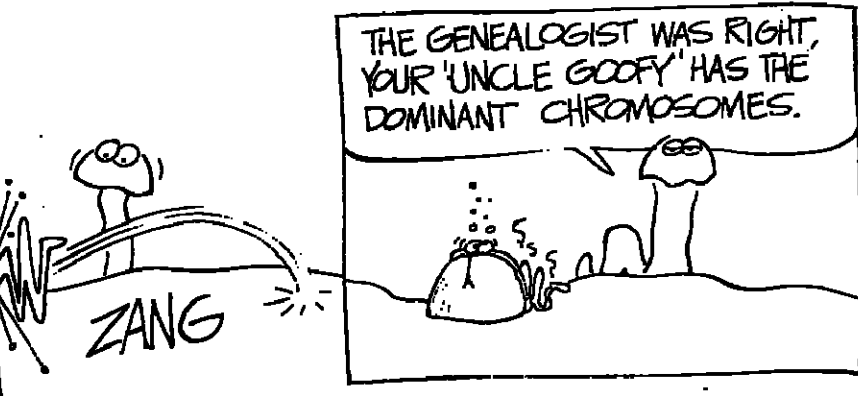
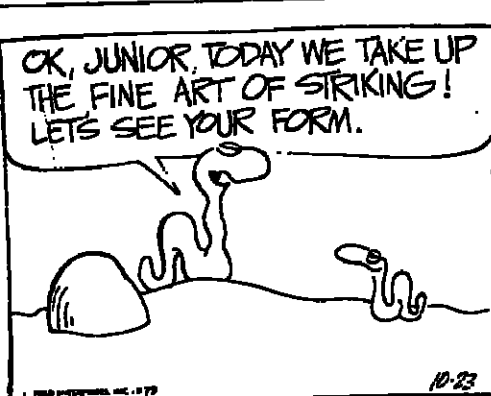
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

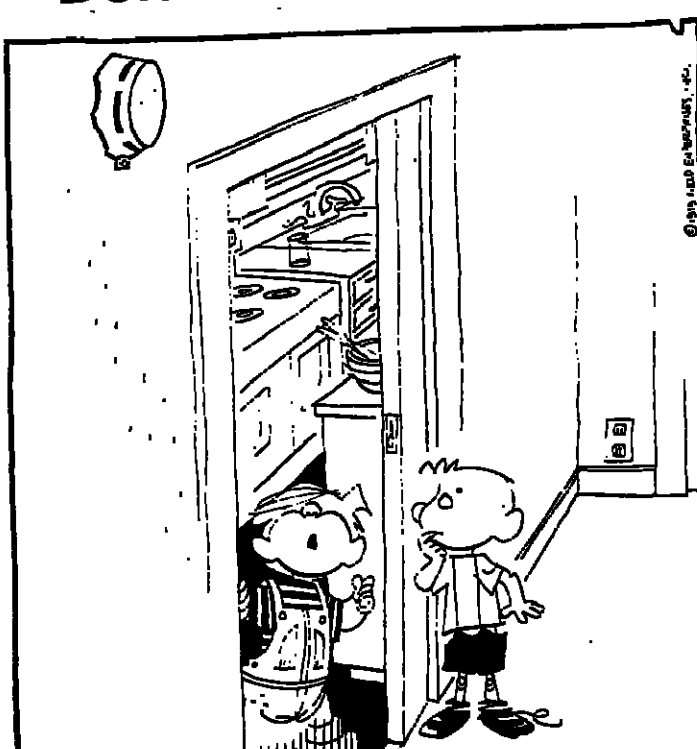
BEEBLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



Dennis the Menace



"IT'S CALLED A 'SMOKE ALARM'. DAD PUT IT UP THERE SO I CAN'T FIX MY OWN BREAKFAST."

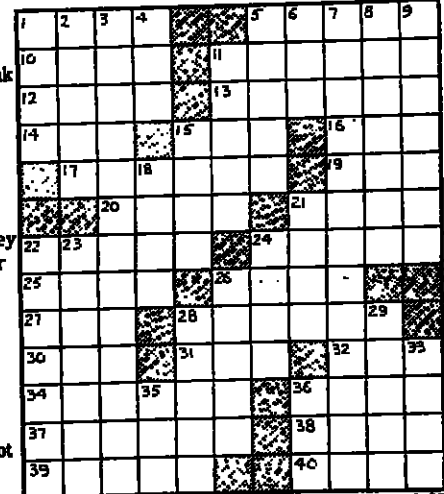
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS
1 Arena receipts
5 Canary's kin
10 Shooting or curling
11 "Young Doctor"
12 Once popular dance
13 Hunt at
14 Kids' game
15 Actress
16 Sheep
17 Sacred place
19 Actor
20 Pop's prop
21 Curse
22 Thick slice
23 Take a break
26 - du Lac, Wis.
27 Writer
28 Traveler's stovetop
29 Late "Barney Miller" star
31 Hurry
32 Clever
34 Bell gently
36 Pompeii pollution
37 Restless
38 Blessed spot
39 Blazer fabric

DOWN
4 Jenebel's home
1 - of gab
2 French city
3 Opposite of an easy mark
4 Chang's twin
5 Healing product
6 Building part
7 Most of Taylor's nickname
8 Where to find Gary
9 Heckled
11 Famous American ship
13 Connection
15 Bluster
21 - up (study)
22 He defeated Spartacus
23 Admired
24 Chess term
25 One kind of tale
28 The ones here
29 Not on your life!
33 Airway
35 Publication: sl.
36 Hire

Saturday's Answer
1 Famous American ship
13 Connection
15 Bluster
21 - up (study)
22 He defeated Spartacus
23 Admired
24 Chess term
25 One kind of tale
28 The ones here
29 Not on your life!
33 Airway
35 Publication: sl.
36 Hire



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it:
AXYDLBAAXR
is LONGFELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES
ABCDEFABGH IJLKLGL ADLL
BK MBNBKM F MEDFG ODFA
GPFK BK MBQGL RDAE GBSDO

- UDFK OD AF CETHED
Saturday's Cryptquote: THE RULE OF JOY AND THE LAW OF DUTY SEEM TO ME ALL ONE. - OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, JR.

Believe It or Not



MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS (1542-1587)
THE FIRST WOMAN GOLFER IN HISTORY
PLAYED A ROUND OF GOLF IN 1567
ONLY A FEW DAYS AFTER
THE MURDER OF HER HUSBAND.
JANET
Submitted by Tom Higgins,
Grahamville, N.Y.

Contract : B. Jay Becker
Bridge

A Difference of Opinion

West dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.
NORTH
♠ J 7 2
♥ A 8 6 2
♦ 9
♣ A J 10 8 3
WEST
♠ 8 6 5
♥ Q 10 9 7 4
♦ J 5 3
♣ Q
EAST
♠ K J 3
♥ K J 3
♦ A K Q 10 8 7
♣ 5
SOUTH
♠ A K Q
♥ 5
♦ 6 4 2
♣ K 9 7 6 4 2

The bidding:
West North East South
Pass Pass 1♣ 2♣
Pass 5♦
Opening lead - three of diamonds.
This deal occurred in a match between Canada and the United States and raises a question about the sanctity of a vulnerable overcall in the two level.
When Edgar Kaplan and Norman Kay held the North-South cards for the U.S., Kay bid two clubs "over East's" diamond bid. There would unquestionably be a difference of opinion among experts on whether one should overcall with a hand containing such a broken-down

PHARMACIES

JEDDAH	(Open Sunday Night)
Al-Salah Drug Store	Bab Sherif
Al-Okhumi Pharmacy	Al-Sabli St.
Al-Ruwais Drug Store	Al-Ruwais, Hail Road
MECCA	
Al-Battarj Pharmacy	Ajayad
Al-Shams Drug Store	Al-Ghazzah
DAMMAN	
Al-Razi Drug Store	King's St.
AL-KHOBAR	
Al-Wafa Drug Store	King Khaled St.
HOFUF	
Al-Mulhim Drug Store	Municipality St.
QATIF	
Al-Gheryafi Drug Store	Al-Kuwaleb St.

ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

SUNDAY	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:13	6:34	12:11	3:24	5:44	7:14
Medina	5:18	6:37	12:13	3:22	5:41	7:11
Nejd	4:44	6:04	11:40	2:49	5:08	6:38

DHAHRAN TV

4:30 children's Show	Sesame St. No. 1167:
4:10 Muppet Show	Elec Co. No. 520
6:36 Soccer	Marisa Berenson
7:30 Wild Alliance	Manchester United Vs. W.B.A.
8:21 Lou Grant	Things that go Bump
9:08 Lure's Kingdom	Skids
	A Sort of Gentleman

VOA

P.M.	News Summary
8:00 News Roundup:	VOC Magazine:
Reports: Actualities	America: Science:
Opinion: Analyses	Cultural: Letter
8:30 Dateline	11:00 Special English: News
News Summary	11:30 Music USA: (Jazz)
9:00 Special English:	VOA WORLD REPORT
News: Feature. The	Midnight
Making of a Nation	12:00 News newsmakers'
News Summary	voices correspondents
9:30 Music USA:	reports background
(Standards)	features media
10:00 News Roundup:	comments news analyses.
Reports: Actualities	
10:05 Opening: Analyses	

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(English Service)

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SUNDAY	9:01 Holy Quran
Afternoon Transmission	9:05 Message to the Faithful
2:00 Opening	9:10 Light Music
2:01 Holy Quran	9:15 The World Atlas
2:05 Gems of Guidance	9:45 Arabic by Radio
2:10 Saudi Tableau	9:55 Music
2:20 On Islam	10:00 Youth Welfare
2:30 Off the Record	1:10 Music
3:00 NEWS	10:15 NEWS
3:10 Press review	10:25 S. Chronicle
3:15 Music	10:30 The Evening Show
3:20 Leaps and Bounds	11:00 Imp. Com. & Recollections
3:30 Selection of Music	11:10 Music
3:50 Close Down	11:15 Late Evening Hits
Evening Transmission	11:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
9:00 Opening	12:00 Close Down

(French Service)

Morning Transmission	Evening Transmission
8:00 Ouverture	7:00 Ouverture
8:02 Lumiere sur le Coran	7:02 Versets et Commentaires
8:15 Musique	7:15 Musique
8:30 Bonjour	7:30 L'Arabe par la Radio
8:35 Varietes	7:45 Periscopie
8:45 Orient et Occident	8:15 Jeunesse et Sport
9:00 Informations	8:20 Varietes
9:10 Lumiere sur les Informations	8:30 Informations
9:15 Varietes	8:40 Revue de Presse
9:30 Esprit de l'Islam	8:45 Musique
9:45 Musique	8:55 Cloture
9:58 Cloture	

BBC

Morning Transmission

8:00 World News	4:09 Twenty-Four Hours:
8:09 Twenty-Four Hours	News Summary
8:30 Sarah Ward	4:30 The Pleasure's Yours
8:45 World Today	5:15 Report on Religion
9:00 Newsweek	6:00 Radio Newsreel
9:30 Opera Star	6:15 Outlook
10:00 World News	7:00 World News
10:09 Twenty-Four Hours	7:09 Commentary
10:30 Sarah Ward	7:15 Sherlock Holmes
10:45 Something to Show You	7:45 World Today
11:00 World News	8:00 World News
11:09 Reflections	8:09 Books and Writers
11:15 Piano Style	8:30 Take One
11:30 Brain of Britain 1978	8:45 Sports Round-up
12:00 World News	9:00 World News
12:09 British Press Review	9:09 News about Britain
12:15 World Today	9:15 Radio Newsreel
12:30 Financial News	9:30 Farming World
12:40 Look Ahead	10:00 Outlook News Summary
12:45 The Tony Myatt	10:39 Stock Market Report
	10:43 Look Ahead
	10:45 Ulster in Focus

Evening Transmission

1:15 Ulster in Focus	1:00 World News
1:30 Discovery	1:09 World Today
2:00 World News	1:25 Financial News
2:09 News about Britain	1:35 Book Choice
2:15 Alphabet of Musical	1:40 Reflections
Curios	1:45 Sports Round-up
2:30 Sports International	2:00 World News
2:40 Radio Newsreel	2:09 Commentary
3:15 Promenade Concert	2:15 The Face of England
3:45 Sports Round-up	
4:00 World News	

Your Individual Horoscope

FOR SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1979

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.
LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) ♎
Social life is lively, but could get upset about pennies. One friend's act towards money may irk. Stay clear of dissension.
SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) ♏
You're anxious to a career progress, but right you may be in too much hurry. Stay away from conceived or premature tion.
SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) ♐
Don't unavailability delays. Enjoy company of friends and the most of any moment. Adaptability ne
CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) ♑
A plan involving joint or business is subject change. If your idea is go still will be good another
AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) ♒
It may be hard to everyone pleased now, or close ones need your attention. Be sure to in them in your activities.
PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) ♓
Don't fight with others. what all you. If not it well, get proper medic
VERGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) ♍
You may have difficulty

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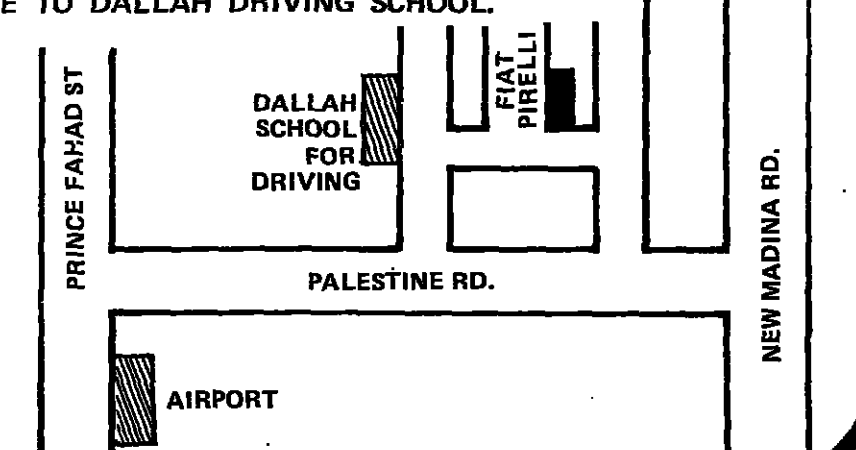
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PAGE 12

International

Rhodesia talks continue

Front rejects British transition plans

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP) — Britain has announced moves to assemble a Commonwealth military force to monitor a proposed cease-fire in the Zimbabwe Rhodesian war. But guerrillas at the nine-week-old London peace talks Friday dealt an apparent blow to British hopes of early agreement when they rejected key points of Britain's peace plan, already accepted by Zimbabwe Rhodesia's Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa.

British sources immediately ruled out the guerrillas' demand for prolonged negotiations on their counter-proposals and made it clear they want a quick and firm answer to their peace plan.

Dogged British officials formally described the guerrillas' response as "disappointing but no reason for despair."

Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, conference chairman, scheduled a Saturday session of all sides when he said he would answer the guerrillas' 10-page counter-proposals. But he reiterated there was little room for maneuver on Britain's original plan.

The Commonwealth monitoring force is a British bid to find a compromise on guerrilla demands for an international peace-keeping force during the transition to British-ruled, independent, black-majority rule in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Australia and New Zealand were among countries invited to contribute troops, but would specify no other nations.

Informed sources said Fiji was also among the members of the 39-nation association of Britain and its former colonies invited to send military personnel.

Officials announced that Britain would supply the major contingent of what they labeled a "monitoring force."

British officials refused to give troop numbers but in Canberra, Australian Deputy Prime Minister Doug Anthony said his country has agreed to a British request to send a 110-man force.

By including three of the commonwealth's four white nations in the monitoring force, Britain was evidently trying to allay Muzorewa's fears that most African and Asian members are biased against him.



Joshua Nkomo



Robert Mugabe

Most African states support the Front, which denounces Muzorewa as a stooge of Zimbabwe Rhodesia's white minority.

The Front Friday showed little change in the objections it has expressed for the past three weeks to Britain's plan to send an all-powerful governor to rule and supervise new elections, with the country's white-led police force maintaining law and order, while guerrillas and government troops call a cease-fire.

Reflecting its fears that the British plan will rig for Muzorewa the poll among the country's

seven million blacks and 250,000 whites, the Front reiterated demands for the governor to rule with an interim administration composed equally of guerrillas and Muzorewa appointees.

The Front also sought a joint force of Muzorewa police, guerrillas, and "international police" to maintain law and order, but made no mention of previous demands for integration of government and guerrilla troops before independence.

"Peace cannot come on your basis," Front Co-chairman Joshua Nkomo told Carrington at the two-hour session, officials said.

Using strong language in papers put to the conference Friday, the Front accused Britain's Conservative government of a pre-arranged plan to negotiate, but to use the peace talks as a "platform" for a separate deal to recognize Muzorewa.

A Front statement that appeared drafted by aides of Nkomo's partner, pro-Marxist Robert Mugabe, went as far as saying Britain's approach was to "undermine and wreck the conference."

But the Front proposals presented by Nkomo urged a "determined effort" to bridge the gap between Britain and the Front.

"It will not be bridged by pressure tactics or by issuing ultimatums," said Nkomo.

British sources were uncertain whether the Front's tough stance was drawn up before the past two days of talks here by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda with British officials and also with Nkomo and Mugabe.

Sources described Kaunda's talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Carrington as "constructive and helpful."

Britain hopes that Kaunda, one of the five "frontline" African leaders who harbor the guerrillas, will use his country's economic need for peace to moderate the front stance.

In a British Broadcasting Corp. interview Friday, Mugabe maintained the Front would not settle for a mere monitoring international force, and still wanted foreign troops with a peace-keeping role.

Mugabe left Friday night for a weekend visit to confer with the pro-Marxist leaders of Ethiopia. A Front spokesman described the trip as a "longstanding engagement."



PROTEST: Angolan United Nations Ambassador Elio de Figueiredo complains to the Security Council earlier this month that South Africa is continuing to launch raids against Angolan territory. Saturday, another raid was reported.

South Africa charged

Angola protests new raids

BRUSSELS, Nov. 10 (R) — The Angolan ambassador in Brussels said Saturday South African troops attacked his country on four successive days from last Saturday.

In the latest town of Ngiva, near the border with Namibia (South West Africa), was bombed and three people killed, envoy Luis de Almeida said in a statement.

The ambassador said he was giving a list of the latest attacks by South Africa on the eve of the next week's United Nations meeting on Namibia in Geneva.

The statement said that last Saturday helicopter-borne forces tried to destroy a bridge on the River Cunene, which divides Angola from the South African governed territory, by sending a radio-controlled dinghy packed with explosives towards it.

Angolan troops prevented the blast, the statement said.

The next day four South African helicopters attacked Angolan troops north of Xangongo, but were forced to withdraw, de Almeida said.

He said a reconnaissance plane flew over the Omupanda region last Monday and two others flew over Caluque, where there is a dam. Another plane was said to have fired rockets at a village near Ngiva.

On Tuesday, the statement said, South African infantry crossed the border towards Chiede and Namacunde, while planes bombed the outskirts of Ngiva, the main town of the area, where three people were killed and a car destroyed.

The areas mentioned are north of Angola's border with Namibia, which is administered by South Africa. The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which is fighting a guerrilla war against South African rule, carries out raids into Namibia from bases in Angola and Zambia.

Angola has frequently accused South Africa of cross-border raids into its territory.

South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha, replying to a United Nations resolution condemning alleged South African military action in Angola, said earlier this week that South Africa would continue to honor its commitment to protect the inhabitants of Namibia.

The Angolan news agency Angop Friday quoted a Defense Ministry communiqué accusing South Africa of the attacks, in the

past week. The Defense Ministry condemned what it called, "these new provocations by the South African racist regime against Angola."

In Pretoria, a South African military spokesman said he would not comment on specific allegations.

"There is such a stream of these coming through so regularly that it's impossible to reply to each and every one," he said.

"It's common knowledge the Angolan government is not in control of the rural parts," the spokesman said, adding that he was referring to the activities of the anti-government UNITA movement.

Search continues for missing ship

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 10 (AP) — The search for survivors of the missing Norwegian freighter *Berge Vanga* faded Saturday when a white object sighted by search aircraft turned out to be a chunk of polystyrene.

The search for the ship, missing since Oct. 29 with a crew of 40, has brought together South African, American and Norwegian rescue teams. The ship was carrying iron ore from Brazil to Japan when it disappeared in the South Atlantic.

Two U.S. military Orion aircraft left on their first search mission Saturday after arriving Friday from Brazil. A Norwegian Orion and two South African salvage tugs are also currently scouring the seas.

Shipping authorities here said the search, which has involved eight military and private aircraft and at least 10 ships, was by far the most extensive and expensive air sea search operation anywhere in the world.

The owners of the *Berge Vanga* reiterated their intention of continuing to finance the search until they were convinced there were no survivors.

Several faint radio transmissions have been reported, but officials said "They could be anything."

The American Orions have three full crews, five maintenance personnel and an air intelligence officer on board.

The *Berge Vanga*'s sister ship, the *Istra*, sank in the Pacific three years ago following a series of unexplained explosions.

Good Morning

By Jibad Khazen

Winter is really starting here in Lon. Temperatures haven't yet hit freezing they are not far off. True sons of An thrown on these cold, dark and shores, tremble in their far from adeq dishdashas.

The worst sufferers are those who here for the first time, having had no the experience of winters past nor at the gradual decline in the temper from balmy (well, relatively balmy) merto golden, mellow autumn to free dark winter.

These you can recognize by the upon layer of clothing they have on have to have a friend peeled beside before you recognize him. And when do, all you get in answer to your green a chattering of teeth. I asked one friend, who is staying a while, what he when winter shows its worst. "Please pleaded. Nothing else, just "Please!

I tried to commiserate. Col explained is relative. Imagine Me with an endless winter of rains to centrifuge. I read somewhere that a ners at Lenin's funeral had their tea: the instant they were shed. Please the answer. No diplomatic relations Russia, thank God, he said.

I, by now an old hand, respond what they call a British Warm, press lightly. Not much better in Washington New York. Twenty below also, for the time. We are really quite warm!

What makes it worse, he moans modern communications. You pick a phone and your family tell you about warmth they enjoy. Between twenty thirty over there in Jeddah. I was position to cap this, so I did. Just the phone to Arab News. They speak weekend sea-diving. Underwater photography. The thought of our sea at the made him blanch.

He said the way he was dressed people laugh at him in the street. only his eyes showing, young people white unconcerned in their shirthele out to him: "Going to rob a bank dad?" The girls too, he wailed.

Translated from Ashraf Al Awad

Tanker spill hits Galveston beach

GALVESTON, Texas Nov. 10 (AP) — from the ruptured hull of a flaming oil tanker was washed ashore on Texas Bay and is threatening the ecologically Galveston Bay.

"We've got big trouble," said Coast spokesman Ray Baker Friday night, from the tanker *Burmah Agate* came. The tanker and the freighter *Mimosa* last week.

Baker also said another body overed Friday, raising the number dead from the collision to 16. An remain missing and presumed dead.

A cold front, with winds gusting kilometers an hour moved through veston area Friday night, churning meters and driving a large patch of Galveston Bay.

The bay was threatened this sun sticks from the runaway offshore in the Gulf of Mexico.

Missile attack alarm proves false

SALT II faces heated debate in Senate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP) — The SALT II treaty is heading toward a heated debate in the U.S. Senate that leaders say will begin only when "prospects for ratification are bright."

The second strategic arms limitation treaty was approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on a 9-6 roll call vote Friday in a major foreign policy success for President Jimmy Carter.

But the divisions on the committee and in the full Senate are so deep that prospects for SALT II being ratified by the necessary two-thirds vote are uncertain at best.

The treaty could be placed on the Senate calendar shortly after the American Thanksgiving holiday Nov. 22.

However, there are strong indications actual debate may not begin until December and perhaps later.

Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho) who is the foreign relations committee chairman, said he has taken no vote count. By most estimates a majority of senators remain officially uncommitted.

But Church added, "I would hope the majority leader does not report the treaty until its prospects for ratification are bright."

Sen. Robert Byrd (D-West Virginia) is leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate.

Senate Republican leader Howard Baker of Tennessee, at presidential contender, said "the Senate will probably insist on amendments" to the treaty. He warned that a lack of amendments "will kill it."

Church said the treaty keeps the arms con-



Sen. Frank Church

trol process alive. "To reject it because it does not do more defies all logic," he said. "It would only move us closer to the edge of the abyss."

SALT II sets ceilings on the number of long-range missiles and bombers of the two superpowers through 1985. It would also require that by the end of 1981 the Soviets destroy some aging missiles and that the United States destroy some B-52 bombers. Baker wants the Soviets to make new concessions and make them now.

Otherwise, he says, the treaty is unfair and inequitable and should be defeated.

He has made opposition to SALT II in its present form one of the principal building blocks of his campaign for the Republican presidential nomination.

He has called for amendments that would force the Soviet Union to dismantle or reduce its force of 308 heavy missiles and count the backfire bomber as a strategic weapon.

All were defeated in committee. White House counsel Lloyd Cutler and SALT negotiator Ralph Earle say Baker's goals may be negotiable in SALT III.

But to fight for them in SALT II would only, they say, to Soviet demands for U.S. concessions on sensitive points on which the United States is not prepared to yield.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon announced that the system for warning of missile attack on the United States was alerted Friday morning but that "only a very short period of time expired before it was determined that no actual missile attack was taking place."

Defense spokesman Thomas Ross refused to discuss details of the episode, saying that "we do not believe we should provide potential adversaries with knowledge of our alert procedures."

Ross told a reporter there have been other false alarms that have not been announced, but that a decision had been made to make the incident public in order to make clear that it had nothing to do with the crisis in Iran.

In London, British legislators, alarmed at a false alert, said Saturday the error undermined the "madness of nuclear arms expenditure."

They said they plan to raise the matter in Parliament next week and demand that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government reduce nuclear tension by scrapping plans to update Britain's nuclear force.

Robert Cryer of the opposition Labor Party declared the false alert "shows beyond doubt that if we don't start to reduce the number of nuclear weapons, some will sooner or later be used and then there will be no winners because we shall all be losers as part of a radioactive cinder heap."

Blasts hit rightist offices in Salonika

SALONIKA, Greece, Nov. 10 (R) — Three bomb blasts Saturday damaged premises in Salonika connected with the movement seeking amnesty for junta leaders jailed for their part in the 1967 army coup, a police spokesman reported.

There were no casualties he said.

A group calling itself Greek Amnesty has staged meetings in various Greek cities in its effort to secure the release of about 12 army officers, including former dictator George Papadopoulos, jailed for long prison terms for the army coup which led to seven-years of military rule from April, 1967.

The group plans to stage a mass rally in Salonika Sunday to press for an amnesty for the jailed officers.

Many trade union organizations had demanded that the authorities should ban the rally.

Police cordoned off the areas where the bombs exploded.

Bolivian Congress

Natusch urged to resign

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 10 (AP)

— Bolivia's Congress, declaring that it rejects the new government, invited the armed forces Saturday to depose a right-wing army colonel who overthrew president Walter Guevara in a Nov. 1 coup.

There was no immediate reaction from Col. Alberto Natusch, who named himself president after the coup.

Reliable military sources say there are many officers, including garrison commanders, who were opposed to the coup. But they remained silent because of Bolivia's tradition of backing any coup until they decide in private whether to allow the coup-maker to stay in power.

Natusch had hoped that Congress would ratify his presidency or at least approve a proposed military-civilian junta that would include him.

Bolivia's unions, church groups and most major political parties have refused to recognize him. An estimated 80 to 100 persons have been killed by soldiers in La Paz's streets since the coup.

The congressional action appears to have dashed any hopes of that Natusch had of the Congress legitimizing his toppling of Bolivia's first democratic government in a decade.

The decision "not to recognize the Natusch regime" came on a voice vote. The resolution to



Col. Natusch

invite the armed forces to enter into talks with Congress on how to resolve Bolivia's political crisis was approved 72 to 35.

There were 107 of the 144 members of Congress present at the six-and-a-half hour session at the congressional palace. The congressional hall is next door to the presidential palace. Natusch has not been seen outside the palace since the coup.

The congressional votes followed news that Venezuela had followed a U.S. lead and cut off its economic aid to Bolivia in protest of the coup. Venezuela suspended \$ 44 million economic aid to Bolivia, a well-informed Venezuelan diplomatic source here said Friday.

Nashville endorsement

Kennedy gets boost in the South

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, Nov. 10 (R) — Senator Edward Kennedy carried his campaign for the White House through "Car country" in the South Friday and won a strong endorsement from the mayor of Nashville.

At a political breakfast, the 47-year-old Massachusetts senator was hailed by Mayor Richard Upton, who recalled his long friendship with Kennedy's murdered brothers — President John Kennedy and Senator Robert Kennedy.

Fulton, civic head of the country-western music capital, was loudly applauded when he told Kennedy: "your coming to us indicates you recognize the value of the South, and that you are not conceding the South to anyone."

President Jimmy Carter's strength in the South was a major factor in winning the presidency. Kennedy is making a hectic tour of states which are vital to his fledgling campaign.

Kennedy has repeatedly accused the president of failing to face up to major issues and allowing the United States to drift into leaderless decline.

Addressing 9,000 young people at Nash-

ville's Vanderbilt university Thursday night, Kennedy appealed to American youth to support him and not to become a "silent generation" afraid to confront world problems.

The restrained but occasionally enthusiastic crowd was the biggest he has faced since announcing in Boston on Wednesday that he would challenge Carter for the Democratic Party's nomination in the presidential election next November.

At the political breakfast Friday morning, Kennedy renewed his criticism of the Carter administration and stressed his campaign for "new leadership" in the 1980s.

"Americans respond to challenge," he declared.

In his initial drive to unseat Carter, Kennedy has concentrated on attacking the president's policies for curbing inflation and ensuring plentiful energy supplies.

He has charged Carter, never by name, with losing his grip and blaming the American people for malaises that should be attributed to the White House.

Kennedy took time out in Nashville Friday to visit the Country-Western Music Hall of Fame — even though he admitted that he was unable to carry a tune.

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